

DAILY REPORT

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104TH REGULAR DIET SESSION RECONVENES 27 JANUARY

Nakasone Makes Policy Speech

OW270511 Tokyo KYODO in English 0506 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 27 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, apparently wary of Japan's fast-paced Westernization, Monday called on the nation to have a new look on Japan's traditions and cultural heritage and turn Japan into a show-case to the world at the Tokyo summit this May. In a policy speech before both houses of the Diet, Nakasone gave his vision on the future of the country as he outlined major policy goals for his administration in foreign domestic affairs. The speech set the tone of government policy as the Diet returned to business after the new year break.

Nakasone, who will be hosting the 12th annual summit meeting of seven industrial nations in Tokyo in May, said the gathering provides "an ideal opportunity to show Japan off" to the rest of the world.

Nakasone, a preacher for traditional Japanese values and social mores said, "We must be able to look objectively at our civilization and make an effort to know ourselves better." "In our zeal to assimilate foreign cultures and ideas, we have sometimes been derelict in our try to help the rest of the world benefit from our Japanese ideas and cultural heritage," he said.

From the government standpoint, Nakasone reiterated his determination to push ahead with a series of reforms in order to rectify "the various distortions and shortcomings" that the postwar political system has brought to Japan. He singled out what he called the "most urgent" task of getting the deficit-ridden Japanese National Railways "off the critical list," saying the government plans to attain the goal of breaking up and privatizing the railway system in 1987.

He said his administration plans to come up with policy recommendations by this fall to review Japan's taxation system shifting the emphasis of tax collection from direct to indirect taxation. "Tax reform is an urgent national imperative," he said, noting that the tax system today is primarily based on recommendations by the U.S. occupation authorities in the early postwar years.

As part of Nakasone's vision for the future, the prime minister also reiterated his determination to press for educational reform by acting on policy recommendations from the government-appointed Provisional Council on Educational Reform. "Education reform is intended to enable Japan to continue to be a creative and energetic society by fostering people who ... respect the individual, preserve Japan's cultural heritage, and take pride in being Japanese," he said.

On foreign policy, Nakasone reiterated Japan's basic policy stand of furthering ties with the United States while promoting relations with the Soviet Union. Hailing the recent trip to Japan by Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze as "highly significant" in promoting bilateral relations, Nakasone said Japan will continue to "negotiate tenaciously" with the Soviet Union over Japan's claim to the "northern territories," four Soviet-held islands off Hokkaido.

On foreign economic relations, Nakasone pledged to play a role commensurate with Japan's position as the second-largest economy in the world. "There can be no peace and prosperity for Japan without peace and prosperity for all the world," Nakasone said.

He said Japan must take greater initiatives to open up its markets and promote the liberalization of Japanese financial markets in order to sustain and strengthen the world's free trading system. Noting recent efforts among major industrial powers to coordinate the international ramifications of their economic policies, he said Japan will continue [to] promote such efforts not only regarding trade and exchange rates but also in science and technology and other fields.

Nakasone said his government plans to continue to build up Japan's defense forces but pledged Japan "will not pose any military threat to neighboring countries."

Abe on Foreign Policy

OW270621 Tokyo KYODO in English 0611 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 27 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe in a foreign policy speech to the Diet (parliament), said Monday Japan must cooperate with other countries to promote a new trade round so as to roll back protectionism and improve its relations with its trading partners. "Now more than ever," he declared, "It is imperative that the countries of the world negotiate to lower and dismantle the barriers to trade, seek to establish new international rules reflecting the heightened importance of trade in services, and cooperate to strengthen the functioning of GATT (the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade)."

Japan's top diplomat since November 1982, Abe expounded on the need to open the country wider to the rest of the world, further promote relations with Asian neighbors and free-world allies and contribute to East-West detente and stability and to the growth of developing countries. Asserting that Japan cannot continue to be "a beneficiary in the international community," the foreign minister told his fellow lawmakers and the nation: "We have now come to the point where it behooves us to take the initiative in taking responsibility and bearing the costs of preserving world peace and prosperity."

Referring to Japan's growing trade surpluses with the United States and other trading partners, he said: "Japan must cooperate with other countries to roll back protectionism. Promoting the new round of trade negotiations is an important part of this effort." Abe underscored the importance of a new GATT round in his foreign policy speech at a time when GATT's preparatory committee was about to hold the first session in Geneva starting Monday.

The 61-year-old foreign minister remarked that the Japanese people "need to radically revise our thinking in grappling with" the country's internationalization efforts. "There is an urgent imperative that we make an active effort to be receptive to things foreign and to make Japan more open economically, socially, and even psychologically," he stressed. "Our relations with the Asia-Pacific countries have recently taken on new depth and breadth," Abe said, "and I intend to promote a foreign policy emphasizing not just relations between countries but also the bonds between people and the warmth of heart-to-heart encounters."

During a breakfast meeting earlier in the day with Japan's top business leaders, he emphasized Japan's political, economic and cultural ties with member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). "There can be no peace and prosperity for Japan without relations, friendship and cooperation with the other countries of this (Asia-Pacific) region," the foreign minister said.

In his foreign policy speech before the Diet, Abe also said that:

- Japan will extend support and cooperation to the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation as a development favorable to the stability of this region.
- It is important for the West to promote dialogue and negotiations with the Soviet Union and its satellite states, while maintaining sufficient deterrence to preserve peace.
- Japan's relationship with the United States is the cornerstone of Japan's foreign policy and it is also important to the peace and stability of Asia and other regions.
- Japan will continue to press the Soviet Union for the return of four islands off Hokkaido prior to the conclusion of a peace treaty with Moscow.
- Japan will continue to work tenaciously for a prompt and peaceful settlement of the Iran-Iraq war; Japan supports a political settlement of the conflict in Afghanistan, including the total withdrawal of Soviet troops.
- Japan will actively cooperate with a group of experts to carry out reform of the United Nations.
- Japan will try to make its Official Development Assistance more effective and more efficient.

Takeshita on Finance

OW270639 Tokyo KYODO in English 0626 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 27 KYODO -- Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita Monday told the Diet that Japan should promote the liberalization of its domestic market and increase imports to maintain the international system of free trade. In a policy speech to the Diet, which convened after a long holiday recess, Takeshita said the government intends to lower tariffs on items of interest to other countries in a proposed revision of tariffs for the fiscal year starting next April.

Takeshita, describing the overall Japanese economy as in a gradual expansionary phase aided by low inflation and firm equipment investment, enumerated five policy targets to be tackled in operating the nation's fiscal and monetary policies. They are: (1) review of the tax system, (2) promotion of financial reconstruction, (3) stable noninflationary economic growth, (4) contribution to world economic growth, and (5) facilitation of financial liberalization and a wider international role for the yen.

The finance minister once again said the government has to find stable revenue sources. He said, in this connection, a government advisory body is scheduled to submit a final report on a sweeping tax reform this fall. Political sources say his reference to stable revenue means increases through such means as institution of a large-scale indirect tax.

As for financial reconstruction, the government will do the best it can to stop in fiscal 1990 issuing of deficit-covering national bonds.

Takeshita told the Diet that the government will continue to ensure stable economic growth with the private sector as the primary driving force. He listed a series of international efforts Japan has made since the latter part of 1985, saying amelioration of international economic problems is a must to the correction of Japan's huge trade imbalance with other countries.

In connection with financial liberalization and the yen's increased role in the world, Takeshita said the government will this fall promote establishment of an offshore financial market immune to domestic regulations.

EPA Director on Economy

OW270701 Tokyo KYODO in English 0655 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 27 KYODO -- The Japanese economy is continuing its mild uptrend, albeit unevenly, and will be able to attain the government's goal of an inflation-adjusted economic growth rate of 4.0 percent for fiscal 1986, Wataru Hiraizumi, director general of the Economic Planning Agency (EPA), said Monday. In an address to a Diet session which resumed the same day, the EPA head said that the Japanese economy is entering an era of new growth supported by technical development in information and communications.

It is necessary to promote this new growth in order to improve infrastructure, build an economic and social system suited to an aging population and vitalize regional economies, he said. Japan must therefore pursue three basic principles in medium- and long-term economic management, he said, and cited sustained economic growth based on domestic demand, harmonious relations with foreign countries to dispel trade friction, and stabilization and improvement of the national standard of living.

On the yen's recent sharp appreciation against the dollar, Hiraizumi said that the trend is desirable as it works to trim Japan's current account surplus. "The yen's appreciation has both plus and minus effects on the economy," he said, adding that "economic management must be performed so as to spread the plus effect to everyone's livelihood."

'TIMETABLE' FOR TOKYO SUMMIT IN MAY WORKED OUT

OW280503 Tokyo KYODO in English 0212 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 28 KYODO -- The Japanese Government has worked out a timetable in which leaders of seven major industrial democracies will hold three general meetings during the three-day Tokyo economic summit starting May 4. Officials said Tuesday the summit participants will get together twice on May 5 and once on May 6 under the main theme of cooperation in the stabilization of the world economy and peace. The government will suggest this timetable to representatives of the participating nations at a preparatory meeting in Hawaii January 31.

In working out the schedule, the officials said they emphasized "casual" discussions to avoid the bureaucratic tangle criticized by French President Francois Mitterrand after the 1985 meeting in West Germany. What Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone terms "working luncheon meetings" will be held on May 5 and 6 to discuss such issues as education.

The seven leaders, along with their foreign and finance ministers, will have separate meetings on May 4 and 5. A communique will be issued on May 6 following the general meeting, the officials said. The participating countries are Japan, the United States, Britain, West Germany, France, Italy and Canada plus the European Community (EC) Commission.

AIR SAFETY PACT WITH U.S., USSR TAKES EFFECT

OW290149 Tokyo KYODO in English 0002 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 29 KYODO -- A three-way pact among Japan, the United States and the Soviet Union on air safety over the northern Pacific went into effect Wednesday to deter an air disaster similar to the downing of a South Korean plane by Soviet fighters in 1983.

The Foreign Ministry said the pact involves three air traffic control centers, in Tokyo, Khabarovsk and Anchorage, which will cooperate to avoid a repetition of the 1983 tragedy that killed all 269 people on board. The Korean plane had entered Soviet airspace.

The agreement calls for precautionary measures against such an incident to be implemented by the end of August. During the intervening period, communications systems will be installed. The three countries reached a basic agreement in Tokyo in July and exchanged documents also in Tokyo in October. They signed the pact in Washington November 19. A Japan-Soviet joint communique issued January 19 at the end of Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze's Tokyo visit mentioned the three-way accord as a positive development in their relations. It did not refer to the Korean plane.

ABE PREDICTS MORE PROTECTIONISM FROM U.S.

OW290157 Tokyo KYODO in English 0143 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 29 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe warned Wednesday there will be a fresh wave of protectionism in Congress after the Commerce Department releases figures showing a U.S. trade deficit of 150 billion dollars, including 50 billion dollars with Japan, in a few days. "I am worried," he said, "that the first crisis of this year may emerge" in Japan-U.S. trade relations when the Commerce Department announces the 1985 U.S. trade figures "tomorrow or the day after." The figures, the Japanese foreign minister predicted, will show a U.S. trade deficit of over 150 billion dollars, including "48 billion dollars to 50 billion dollars" with Japan.

Abe made the remarks in a 30-minute speech before about 500 business managers on the last day of a three-day seminar at a Tokyo hotel. "There may be calls (from U.S. lawmakers) for import restrictions and other forms of retaliation" against Japan, he predicted. "But we have to overcome the crisis."

Abe said he returned from Washington after meeting President Ronald Reagan, Secretary of State George P. Shultz and other cabinet members earlier this month convinced that the two countries can fight against protectionism at least on a government-to-government level. "Japan is not a dependency of the United States," he told the Japanese business leaders, some of whom are heavily reliant on exports to the American market. "We have to tell the United States what we have to tell," Abe said, referring to Japanese efforts to open the market wider to imports.

The foreign minister said he is putting the emphasis of Japan's foreign policy this year on Asia, repeating the theme of his breakfast meeting Monday with leaders of the nation's three most powerful businessmen's organizations. Political observers interpreted Abe's appearances before business leaders as a clear attempt by his election strategists to sell the 61-year-old "new leader" of the business-oriented Liberal-Democratic Party as Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's successor.

"Foreign policy and domestic politics interrelate with one another," Abe argued, citing Japan's protracted agricultural and fishery negotiations with the United States, the Soviet Union and other neighboring countries. "These negotiations are inconceivable without foreign policy," Abe added.

MAC MEMBER CONDEMNS 'TEAM SPIRIT-86' EXERCISE

SK290151 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] The 433d MAC meeting was held in Panmunjom at the proposal of our side. On 18 January, in connection with the announcement of the plan on the aggressive "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise, our side requested to the U.S. side to hold the MAC meeting at 1100 on 2 January 1986. However, due to the delaying maneuvers of the U.S. side, the 433d MAC meeting was held on 28 January.

At the meeting, Major General Yi Tae-ho, senior member of our side, in connection with the plan of the U.S. side to stage the aggressive "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise, said: Today, in Korea, successfully carrying on the North-South dialogue has become an urgent question to improve North-South relations and settle the Korean question peacefully. To successfully advance the North-South dialogue, we should relax tensions between the North and the South. To achieve this, military exercises against the partner to dialogue should not be staged.

Proceeding from this, we have made all sincere efforts to create a favorable environment for the North-South dialogue and to alleviate tension. At the 431st MAC meeting, our side put forth the proposal to limit military exercises and repeatedly called for the U.S. side to accept this. In particular, the Government of the DPRK, proceeding from its stand to create an atmosphere decisively favorable to the North-South dialogue and to alleviate tension in the country, has decided that it will not stage large-scale military exercises throughout the northern half of the republic from 1 February and will stop all military exercises during the period of North-South dialogue. Announcing this decision internally and externally, the DPRK Government proposed that the United States and the South Korean authorities not stage large-scale military exercises throughout South Korea in response to this. This proposal is aimed at restricting not only the military exercises of one side but also the military exercises of both sides and is, therefore, fair, aboveboard, and a peace-loving one.

Today, the governments, political parties, personages of all strata, and peace-loving people in many countries of the world are raising voices calling on the United States and the South Korean authorities to show an affirmative response to our sincere stand and efforts, declaring this proposal of ours -- which was advanced for dialogue, the alleviation of tension, and peace -- as a new initiative contributing to alleviating tension and a fair and aboveboard proposal.

However, the U.S. side, ignoring our repeated peace proposals and the demands of the peace-loving people of the world, is about to stage a joint exercise to attack us from the ground, sea, and air, beginning in February, mobilizing vast armed forces numbering 200,000, including not only the U.S. imperialist aggression forces occupying South Korea and the South Korean puppet army but also the combat troops from the U.S. mainland and the Pacific, an aircraft carrier task force from the U.S. 7th Fleet, the 18th Tactical and Combat Aviation Wing from Okinawa, and the 376th Strategic Aviation Wing. These aggressive armed forces are now in complete combat readiness and are waiting for mobilizing order to participate in the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise.

Such a large-scale war exercise by the U.S. side resulted in aggravating tension in our country to an extreme point, further increasing the danger of a grave nuclear war, and again rupturing the dialogue between the North and the South.

The U.S. side's launching of the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise against us by mobilizing a great number of armed forces is a flagrant violation of the Preamble of the Armistice Agreement that demands a final peaceful settlement of the Korean question, of paragraph 12 of the Armistice Agreement that stipulates a complete cessation of all hostilities in Korea, and of subparagraphs 13C and 13D of the Armistice Agreement that stipulate a cessation of the introduction into Korea of reinforcing military personnel, combat aircraft, armored vehicles, weapons, and ammunition from outside the boundary of Korea.

Such an act by the U.S. side is a vicious challenge to us, who are making every possible effort to ease tension, to provide an atmosphere favorable to the North-South dialogue, and to settle the Korean question peacefully, an insult to the entire Korean people and the governments and peoples of the world's peace-loving countries, who are actively supporting and welcoming our reasonable proposal, and a violent act of trying to mock us with strength. Moreover, the U.S. side's invitation to the party, which directly faces the threat of aggression to the large-scale aggressive military exercise, is a very impure act mocking us.

Then, the senior member of our side sternly protested and condemned the U.S. side's defiant act of trying to stage the provocative "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise while ignoring our repeated proposals and strongly called for the U.S. side to immediately cancel the plan for the aggressive "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise.

The senior member of our side then exposed one by one the aggressive characters of the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise and the U.S. side's unwarranted assertions designed to justify the exercise. The senior member of our side pointed out: The "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise is thoroughly an offensive war exercise and a nuclear war exercise, to invade the northern half of our republic. This can be found by the compositions of the troops mobilized in the joint military exercise stated in the past and the content of their exercise.

The "Team Spirit" joint military exercise mobilized a large number of troops over 200,000. In particular, this joint military exercise was participated in by the U.S. 25th, 7th, and 3d Marine Divisions, the reconnaissance units for overseas aggression, which had participated in the war of aggression against Korea in the past. This war exercise was participated in not only by tanks and armored personnel carriers but also by numerous and all kinds of modern ground, sea, and air strike means -- Lance missiles capable of firing nuclear warheads, long-range guns, nuclear bomb-laden B-52, F-111, F-16, and F-15 strategic bombers and fighter-bombers, and nuclear-propelled aircraft carriers Midway and Enterprise. This fully shows that the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise is a preliminary war and an experimental nuclear war to invade the northern half of the republic.

The main points of the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise are a large landing operation and subsequent cross-river and annihilation operations.

The U.S. side carries out the landing operation in an area resembling the coast of our side and stages attack operation by setting a limitation line for the basic deployment of ground forces and an imaginary Military Demarcation Line in an area in the central front close to the Military Demarcation Line. These facts unrefutably prove that the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise is an attack operation exercises against the northern half of the republic.

In addition, the U.S. side talks, as if the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise has nothing to do with North-South dialogue and that it does not create any obstacles for it. As peace and war are incompatible with each other, dialogue and war exercise cannot accommodate each other. Between the North and South, dialogue was held in the 1970's, too. It also continued on the 1980's. However, because of the anticommunist confrontation and war exercise commotions by the United States and the South Korean authorities, dialogue has not progressed smoothly. It has been ruptured or suspended. This fully shows that when tension is aggravated and the danger of war is hanging, dialogue cannot be held smoothly and success cannot be won, even if it is held.

In order to justify the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise, the U.S. side said that this exercise is an open training and is not, therefore, a threat, while raving about someone's closed exercise. Our side holds that all military exercises, whether they are open or closed, that may aggravate tension and affect the North-South dialogue, should be stopped. If this is realized, the question of saying that military exercise is dangerous or that it is not dangerous cannot be even put forth.

Nevertheless, the U.S. side, in opposition to our proposal, concocted the story about a so-called closed training and is saying that open training is just and closed training is dangerous. This is for the purpose of concealing the aggressive nature and danger of the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise.

Our side's senior member said that all assertions and excuses by the U.S. side are unjust and are merely an excuse for avoiding its own responsibility for aggravating tension and creating artificial obstacles to North-South dialogue by staging the "Team Spirit" war exercise, and again demanded that the plan for the aggressive joint military exercise be cancelled immediately. Nevertheless, the U.S. side did not try to accept our just demand but, instead, said that the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise will be staged as scheduled.

Our senior member said that this evidently proves that the United States, though it raised its hand when the year of 1986 was being designated as the year of international peace in the United Nations last year, is a destroyer of dialogue and disturber of peace that still has no desire for the alleviation of tension in Korea as well as for dialogue, peace, and peaceful reunification but seeks only confrontation and war. He went on to add: Questions can never be settled by means of strength. We wish that the question of the reunification of the country be settled peacefully through dialogue and negotiations, not through war. We are making all efforts to this end. However, we would not allow anyone to ever try to recklessly challenge or threaten us or make a mockery of us. If the United States considers our patient efforts to settle the question of the reunification of the country peacefully through dialogue and negotiations as a display of weakness, this is a miscalculation. The U.S. side must unconditionally cancel the plan of the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise, which suspends dialogues and disturbs peace, and must withdraw from South Korea without delay, taking along its aggression forces and nuclear weapons.

Our senior member gravely warned that, if the U.S. side persistently stages the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise against us by ignoring our just demand, it will have to assume full responsibilities for all consequences arising therefrom.

SKNDF Statement

SK270820 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT
26 Jan 86

[Text of statement issued by the South Korean National Democratic Front Central Committee, SKNDF, on 24 January in Seoul]

[Text] From the outset of this year, which was named the year of peace, the dark clouds of nuclear war have been hanging over the Korean peninsula. Running counter to our masses' aspirations for peace and peaceful reunification, the United States and the South Korean authorities announced a criminal plan to stage the large-scale "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise throughout South Korea from 10 February, and are now about to forcibly conduct the exercise.

Our South Korean masses, who hope that the North-South dialogue will come to substantial fruition and that the Korean peninsula question will be resolved by peaceful means, can hardly abstain from expressing surprise and from shuddering. In fact, our South Korean masses wholeheartedly welcome the fact that various forms of contacts and venues for dialogue have been arranged between the North and South and are ardently hoping that the North-South dialogue will come to desirable fruition at an early date.

Having deeply fathomed such aspirations and hopes of our masses, President Kim Il-song, the great sun of the nation, said that conditions favorable to propelling the North-South dialogues to success should be provided and called for refraining from committing mutually hostile military acts on the part of the North and South in his new year's address. In accordance with this, the North has decided to stop conducting all military exercises during the period of the North-South dialogue and proposed that the United States and the South Korean authorities respond to this. Public sentiment and opinion in South Korea ardently and anxiously hope that such measures designed to advance and bring the North-South dialogue to success will be (?realized) at an early date.

Surprisingly, however, the United States and the South Korean authorities challenged head-on the aspirations and hope of the South Korean popular masses thirsting for peace on and peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula by announcing a provocative plan for nuclear war that is expected to mobilize a large number of troops numbering some 200,000. Because of the announcement of a (?despicable) war exercise by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring, the situation on the Korean peninsula is now becoming more exacerbated and the valuable North-South dialogue, which had been arranged with the breaking of the ice of tension, has scandalously come to the vicious cycle of a state of a letup.

By reflecting the indignation of the South Korean masses, the SKNDF Central Committee strongly denounces the attitude of denying dialogue and the dangerous act of military provocation bent on moving headlong toward nuclear war on the part of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring, who are rushing on the road of confrontation and of provoking a nuclear war, instead of peace and dialogue, with the "Team Spirit-86" exercise, mercilessly ignoring the North-South dialogue which the entire people, who see it as a door to reunification, hope will come to success.

The U.S. imperialists do not have any room for dialogue and negotiations, and the only thing they have is their love for the pursuit of aggression and war policy. The wicked motives lying behind the negative response of the U.S. imperialists and their South Korean stooges to the patriotic proposal of the North, which is designed to provide a climate favorable to the North-South dialogue, and their attempt to go ahead with the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise, which is incompatible with dialogue, is to strangle to death the aspirations for peaceful reunification growing among our masses, to delay the foundation of their colonial rule now facing a crisis, and, in particular, to have Washington's strategy toward the Far East realized by provoking a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula.

With an aggressive view to maintaining and having at one's command as their only colony and military base left on the Asian continent, overwhelming the North by using it as a stepping stone, and, going one step further, to dominating Asia and the world, the U.S. imperialists have escalated the nuclear war exercise called "Team Spirit," the largest in terms of scale ever staged in the world, turning it into a standard and into a virulent one.

The "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise to be conducted comprehensively on the ground, in the air, and at sea under the command of the Pentagon -- a great nuclear war exercise targeted on none other than the North and the Far East -- is a preliminary war aimed at perfecting the preparations for a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula and its neighboring areas.

In terms of its goal and means employed for it, the "Team Spirit" military exercise from beginning to end is linked to a nuclear war. If a thermonuclear war breaks out on the Korean peninsula, South Korea, which will be turned into a nuclear war powder-keg, will instantly become a heap of barren nuclear ashes, the people will face the human tragedy of total destruction, and [words indistinct] will result in a great catastrophe for all mankind.

Despite this fact, the persons in authority in South Korea and the United States are foolishly trying to deceive and mock the people that the projected exercise is one of a defensive nature with the purpose of preserving the peace and, therefore, does not constitute a threat to the North, nor will it have any impact on the North-South dialogue. How can the "Team Spirit-86" exercise, which is aimed at bringing the North and the Far East under the control of the U.S. imperialists by using nuclear weapons in view of its goals and which preconditions a nuclear strike considering the number of troops and equipment mobilized in it, be portrayed as being for dialogue and peace? How can it be said to have nothing to do with the dialogue for dialogue and peace?

The unreasonable and foolish sophistry may be accepted by those who are out of their minds, but it will never convince those who are reasonable. The precondition for dialogue is peace. Just as peace is not compatible with war, dialogue cannot coexist with military exercises. We strongly demand that the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan regime immediately cancel the plans for the anti-reunification and antipeace "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise and openly apologize for having committed an indelible crime of having halted the North-South dialogue, on which our masses have built such a great hopes, before the entire nation.

As long as the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression and nuclear weapons remain in this land, the aspirations for peace and peaceful reunification will not be realized, let alone success in the North-South dialogue. As long as such military exercises as "Team Spirit" are allowed to be continued, it will only harass without interruption our masses, who are forced to suffer from economic devastation and fear generated by the hardship of their livelihood.

The South Korean masses have keenly realized such devastating consequences not only by simple logic, but also through the experience they have gone through. Instead of running counter to the aspirations and demand of our masses, the United States should withdraw the U.S. troops stationed in South Korea, which stand in the way of peace and peaceful reunification, taking along all sorts of nuclear weapons. By abandoning their attitude of a stooge looking to their masters before they look to the nation and hewing to the U.S. strategy for a nuclear war, the persons in authority should walk on the road of detente and national reconciliation, not the road of tension and confrontation,, as the other party to dialogue and approach the North-South dialogue with a sincere attitude and stand. If the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan regime continue to mercilessly trample underfoot the demands and aspirations of our masses, who are determined to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free peace zone and to achieve the cause of peace and peaceful reunification by advancing the North-South dialogue to success, they will never be able to avoid denunciation and rejection from the entire people and all mankind.

Peace and peaceful reunification will not come to us without (?struggle). We appeal to the masses of all walks of life to stage a vigorous struggle under the banner of the anti-U.S. and antinuclear struggle, to check and frustrate the dangerous nuclear war rackets of the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan regime, and to achieve the cause of peace on and the peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula.

KCNA ON U.S. PLAN TO MOVE PHILIPPINES BASES

SK290436 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0415 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Pyongyang January 29 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialists have recently worked out a strictly confidential "Five-Year Plan" to move their Clark Air Base and Subic Bay Naval Base in the Philippines to South Korea and Okinawa to cope with a "contingency" in view of the complicated political situation there, according to a South Korean radio report quoting a report of THE NEW YORK TIMES January 25. This once again clearly shows the invariable aggressive design of the U.S. imperialists to keep hold more tightly on South Korea as a military stronghold in war against the North and a bridgehead for their overseas aggression.

NODONG SINMUN ON IMPLEMENTING PARTY LINE, POLICY

SK281206 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2120 GMT 26 Jan 86

[NODONG SINMUN 27 January editorial: "Let Us Thoroughly Carry Out the Party Line and Policy"]

[Text] Our party and people now have the honorable and heavy task of effecting a greater victory in socialist construction, upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's new year's address, and under the banner of the three revolutions -- ideological, technological, and cultural -- and of vigorously waging a struggle to accelerate the independent reunification of the fatherland. For all functionaries and party members to vigorously accelerate the march in the new year, it is important to firmly establish the revolutionary spirit of thoroughly carrying out the party's line and policy. In his new year's address, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: All cadres and party members should firmly rally around the party Central Committee, resolutely defend the party's line and policy, and actively struggle to carry them out.

Actively struggling to carry out the party's line and policy is the basic condition for victoriously advancing our revolutionary struggle and construction work. Our party is a guiding force to lead the Korean revolution along the single road of victory. Our party brightly illuminates the future road of revolution by setting forth the most scientific and revolutionary lines and policies reflecting the inevitability of social development the specific reality of the country, and our people's interests and aspirations. The party's lines and policies comprehensively set forth all the problems arising in the revolutionary struggle and construction work, from the revolutionary strategy, the specific struggle task for each sector and unit, to the method of carrying it out.

Apart from the struggle to resolutely defend and carry out the party's lines and policies, we cannot think of the victorious progress of revolution and construction, nor can we mention our fatherland's eternal prosperity and our people's happiness. Actively struggling to thoroughly carry out the party's lines and policies is one of the important tasks in establishing the party's leadership system. Establishing the party's leadership system is the basic principle in building the working class party, and a key issue in successfully carrying out the revolutionary struggle and construction work. The party's leadership is realized through the struggle to carry out the party's lines and policies. The purpose of establishing the party's leadership system is to thoroughly carry out the party's lines and policies. The party oversees the entire party membership and performs the leadership role in revolution and construction through the lines and policies it puts forward.

The lofty task set forth for us today keenly requires that the party's leadership system be established more thoroughly. This year, we should thoroughly carry out the line of the three revolutions and attain greater victory in the revolutionary struggle and construction work, accelerate the independent reunification of the fatherland, and further strengthen the international solidarity of our revolution. The key to successful attainment of this task is to firmly establish the party's leadership system. When all functionaries and party members resolutely defend the party's lines and policies and actively struggle to carry them out, we can obtain a dependable guarantee enabling us to enhance the party's leadership role and to brilliantly carry out the vast revolutionary task set forth for us.

The Korean revolution was an exceptionally difficult and complicated revolution, but it was gloriously ever-victorious because it advanced along the single road, upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the head. Advancing on this road, the noble traits of assuming, as a work of vital interest, the tenacious safeguarding and implementing of the party's lines and policy to the end, and of adhering to such lines and policy as their iron rule and carrying them out in whatever difficulties they may face, have been formed in the hearts of our people.

All party organizations and party functionaries should more vigorously organize and mobilize our people, who are infinitely loyal to the party and the leader, so that they can carry out the struggle to resolutely safeguard and implement the party line and policy. To thoroughly implement the party line and policy, all functionaries and party members should, first of all, make the line and policy their own flesh and blood and their own revolutionary faith.

The revolutionary traits of resolutely safeguarding the party line and policy and actively struggling for their implementation are not only an expression of the revolutionary faith and will to carry out the revolution to the end following the party, while entrusting destiny to it, but are also a lofty habit stemming from firm faith in the correctness and invincible vitality of the party line and policy.

When all functionaries and party members make the party line and policy their ideology and faith, they can resolutely and firmly safeguard and implement the line and policy under any difficult circumstances; can correctly distinguish between right and wrong, taking the party policy as the only basis; and can thus push ahead with all tasks in a revolutionary manner without deviation. By establishing the revolutionary study habit among functionaries and party members and by vigorously and steadily waging the struggle to firmly arm them with the party line and policy at any time and any place, party organizations should let them be well acquainted with the essence, content, correctness, vitality, and methods of implementation of the line and policy and should prepare them to become resolute safeguarders and thorough implementors of the party line and policy. To thoroughly implement the party line and policy, it is also important to properly plan and coordinate organizational work. Carrying out organizational work to thoroughly implement the party line and policy is the first duty of party organizations. Therefore, organizational work is the most important duty of party organizations.

Only when party organizations actively grasp the organizational work to implement the party line and policy can they vigorously spur the revolutionary zeal and positive creativity of the masses and thoroughly implement the line and policy, mobilizing all available reserves and potential. Group discussions, the establishment of correct implementation measures, detailed organization for work assignments, regular summation of the implementation of the assignments, and rearrangement of assignments are precisely the major content and process of organizational work that party organizations should follow in implementing the party line and policy to the end. Once they have received the party line and policy, party organizations should hold group discussions on them and establish correct measures for their implementation based on the will and wisdom of the broad masses. At the same time, party organizations should also organize assignments in detail in conformity with the specific character of functionaries and party members. Along with this, to thoroughly implement the party policy, consistent grasp and substantial guidance should be demonstrated.

Party organizations should always deeply grasp the implementation of the work assignments of functionaries and party members and should properly assist them in successfully implementing the work assignments given by the party. Party organizations should also regularly sum up the implementation status of the work assignments given by the party to correct shortcomings in a timely manner. Party organizations should tide over such unsound phenomenon as grumbling about conditions, the tendency toward expediency, and the sense of irresponsibility in implementing the party policy in a timely manner, and should see to it that all functionaries and party members carry out their work to the end by exerting themselves to thoroughly implement the party policy.

An important problem arising in resolutely safeguarding and implementing the party line and policy is to lead functionaries and the party to highly demonstrate the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude. Our party line and policy, in their entirety, have embodied the party's firm revolutionary stand and will to accelerate the revolution and construction with our own strength, firmly trusting the people. Therefore, all functionaries and party members should follow the party line and policy, because otherwise they cannot resolutely safeguard and implement them. Such an attitude as relying on others unconditionally and waiting for the arrangement of better conditions for the task, without trying to carry it out by mobilizing all of one's own available reserves, upon being assigned a task by the party has nothing to do with the attitude of implementing the party line and policy with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

Implementing, without fail, the tasks assigned by the party using our own technology, facilities, and materials, with deep awareness of the need to effectively utilize the existing economic assets, constitutes a strong expression of the spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality. The work of thoroughly implementing the party line and policy is a very difficult and complicated struggle to remold nature and society in conformity with the demands of the *chuche* idea. In the course of this struggle, it is not the attitude of carrying out the revolution in our times to select only easy tasks with favorable conditions while rejecting difficult tasks with unfavorable condition and to hesitate and waver in the face of difficulties. All functionaries and party members should, by following the party and the leader only, gallantly break through any difficulties in their advance and unconditionally implement the party line and policy to the end with the fighting spirit demonstrated by them in the period of revolutionary trial in the past. At the same time, our functionaries and party members should effect a decisive turn in implementing the prospective targets of socialist economic construction by rapidly developing the extractive industry, the metallurgical industry, the electric power industry, and railway transportation as elucidated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his 1986 new year's address. They should also ensure that the people's living conditions more are more adequate and abundant by increasing the production of consumer goods, agricultural products, and maritime products.

Resolutely safeguarding the party line and policy and actively struggling for their implementation is a honorable and responsible task in thoroughly establishing the party's leadership system and effecting constant upsurges on all fronts of the revolution and construction. All party organizations should achieve greater victory in the revolution and construction by thoroughly implementing the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's 1986 new year's address and the party's decision and instructions.

JAPANESE FISHING BOAT RETURNED; CREW APOLOGIZES

SK290532 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0449 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Pyongyang January 29 (KCNA) -- A patrol boat of the Navy of the Korean People's Army on a routine patrol duty on January 7 apprehended the Japanese fishing boat Shinwa-Marun No. 12 when it was engaged in fishing after illegally intruding into the DPRK military boundary on the East Sea up to the point 40 degrees 23 minutes 09 seconds north latitude and 129 degrees 49 minutes 07 seconds east longitude. According to investigation, the ship turned out to be a boat belonging to the Shinwa-Maru Fishing Company in Sakaiminato City, Tottori Prefecture, Japan. The crewmen of the boat confirmed that they had illegally intruded deep into the DPRK military boundary three times and caught fish last year -- up to the point 40 degrees 29 minutes north latitude and 129 degrees 46 minutes east longitude on December 3, up to the point 40 degrees 27 minutes north latitude and 129 degrees 40 minutes east longitude on December 12 and 40 degrees 27 minutes north latitude and 129 degrees 44 minutes east longitude on December 20. Its chief fisherman Yosaku Funadoshi confessed that they committed even espionage against the DPRK. The crewmen admitted that they deserved punishment for their grave crime. But the competent organ of the DPRK sent back the fishing boat and its crew at 10:00 on January 29, taking into account the fact that the Japanese seamen admitted their error and asked for a lenient pardon, apologizing for it. The Japanese side should take an appropriate measure so that no more Japanese fishing boats may illegally cross the military boundary of our country or commit hostile espionage against our country in violation of the Korea-Japan non-governmental fishery agreement.

KOREA HERALD REPORT ON 28 JANUARY MAC MEETING

SK290149 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 29 Jan 86 p 8

[Text] Panmunjom -- The senior U.N. Command delegate to the Military Armistice Commission (MAC) said yesterday that as long as north Korea continues to pursue preparations for offensive operations, the defensive military training such as Team Spirit will be needed and conducted. Speaking at the 433rd MAC meeting here, Adm Charles H. Horne III said, "Our resolve to maintain an adequately trained deterrent force has never been firmer; and accordingly, you should miscalculate either our resolve or our readiness."

He told North Korean chief delegate Maj.Gen. Yi Tae-ho that the Team Spirit 86 will go on as scheduled, pointing out that "no provisions of the Armistice Agreement either address or prohibit military training exercises." The U.S. admiral noted that north Korea completed a major cycle of secret training exercises just before making the proposal to limit military exercises by both sides. At the outset of the north Korea-proposed meeting, Yi claimed that the Team Spirit 86 is designed to prepare for a northward invasion and that Pyongyang has boycotted talks with the south because of "unfavorable circumstances" created by the combined ROK-U.S. exercises.

Adm. Horne said Team Spirit 86, the 11th in the series, is always defensive in nature and intent. "Military exercises conducted openly, remote from the Demilitarized Zone, are neither a threat nor a source of tension."

"But secret, unannounced military exercises, such as the type your side conducts, coupled with a military buildup close to DMZ, do create uncertainty and thus increase tension," he told Yi. "This is why the UNC has consistently advocated the prior notification of and exchange of observers at major military exercises." North Korean military authorities have been invited to watch firsthand the defensive nature of the drill, but they flatly turned down. Horne noted that the north Korean army has conducted regimental and division exercises all along the DMZ during the past few months. "Your training level in front-line areas has been higher this past year than in previous years. Again, no public mention of these exercises has been made."

The UNC chief delegate said it is irrelevant for north Korea to reject inter-Korean talks under the excuse of the Team Spirit exercise. He said the Team Spirit exercise had not hindered the inter-Korean dialogue in the past. "Meetings were held in 1976, 1977, 1979 and 1980 during Team Spirit. So why should it make conditions impossible for them now?"

Toward the end of the meeting, Horne handed Yi a copy of a draft agreement for the Joint Implementation of Joint Observer Team Inspection in the Joint Security Area. The draft agreement calls for, among others, joint observer teams to conduct inspections simultaneously when an inspection is required by either side. The armistice conference, opened at 11 a.m., ended at 1:48 p.m.

YI SEEKS 'CROSS RECOGNITION,' NORMAL TIES

SK290218 Seoul YONHAP in English 0115 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 29 (OANA-YONHAP) -- South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong said Tuesday that "cross recognition as well as cross diplomatic normalization" would be desirable for both Koreas, as well as the United States, the Soviet Union, Japan and China. In an interview with KBS-TV here on Tuesday evening, the minister said that, as part of the effort to ease tensions on the peninsula, the establishment of diplomatic ties among all concerned parties, pending the peaceful unification of the peninsula, would be of great significance.

South Korea put forward the proposal that the two Koreas and the surrounding powers establish diplomatic ties in Prime Minister No Sin-yong's speech at the 40th General Assembly Session of the United Nations last October, Yi recalled. The failure of South Korea to become a member of the world body stemmed from the United Nations' own defects, he pointed out. Yi called the failure "unreasonable" and said that it contradicts the U.N. principle of universality.

The South Korean Government will decide when to apply for membership states in the United Nations after considering the changing international political situation, Yi added.

"We should encourage China and the Soviet Union not to adversely influence affairs on the peninsula," the foreign minister said. "We will try to help Beijing and Moscow understand Seoul's diplomatic policies and to gain a wider view of South Korea, on a constructive basis." North Korea's rapid leaning toward the Soviet Union and Soviets' recent military build-up in the Far East have raised some questions about the balance of power in the Pacific region, he warned. Yi noted that North Korea recently unilaterally boycotted all the planned inter-Korean talks to protest the South Korean-U.S. annual military exercise "Team Spirit '86," scheduled for Feb 10 through mid-April. South Korea will do its best, however, to raise international sympathy for an understanding of its policies in an effort to prevent the recurrence of war on the peninsula, he said.

JURISDICTIONAL ACCORD BETWEEN NORTH, OTHERS INVALID

SK290749 Seoul YONHAP in English 0642 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 29 (OANA-YONHAP) -- The South Korean Foreign Ministry said Wednesday that the government would consider as invalid any jurisdictional agreement signed between North Korea and other countries. The ministry made the remark in response to the recent signing of an agreement between Pyongyang and Moscow establishing boundaries for the economic waters and the continental shelf between Korea and the Soviet Union. Pyongyang Radio reported on Jan. 22 that North Korea and the Soviet Union had signed a set of agreements, including one involving economic waters and the continental shelf.

CHON CALLS FOR DIVERSIFYING TRADING PARTNERS

SK290120 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 29 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan yesterday instructed the Ministry of Trade and Industry to concentrate its efforts on exporting high value-added products to increase real export gains.

Chon said it is undesirable to overly cling to the outward amount of export volumes for improvement of the nation's international balance of payments position. He said the government should make all-out efforts to attain the export goal of \$33 billion for this year.

When the export target is obtained, the nation will be able to gain a surplus of about \$900 million in foreign trade, he added. He also said that in trying to realize that goal, the country should take advantage of such favorable international trends as the declining oil prices and the strong yen. The President gave these and other instructions after receiving a briefing on major policy guidelines from the ministry at Chongwadae.

In order to achieve sustained export growth, the nation should diversify its trading partners and explore new export markets, he noted. Anticipating that the protectionist pressure from advanced countries will continue this year, Chon called for unifying the existing channels in conducting trade negotiations with foreign countries. He also called on the government ministries to increase cooperation in handling trade issues. The president also said that businesses should refrain from conducting unfair practice such as dumping when exporting their goods to foreign countries. By doing so, they would be able to head off possible trade frictions with foreign competitors, he said.

NKDP PRESIDENT YI MIN-U GIVES PRESS CONFERENCE

:SK271036 Seoul CHOSON ILPO in Korean 26 Jan 86 p 2

[Article from the "News Behind the News" column]

[Text] The 25 January press interview by New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP] President Yi Min-u lasted for 45 minutes at the office of the NKDP Secretariat, with the attendance of 62 out of 90 NKDP lawmakers. President Yi began by reading a 30-minute statement in a pitched voice. Describing the current regime as "an extension of the Yusin system," at the beginning of his statement President Yi said: The only difference between the current regime and the Yusin system is that the former is capitalizing on international sports events -- the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Olympic Games, while the latter capitalized on its economic achievements. After expressing his sympathy with the view that the next 2 years will serve as a crossroads which will decide the destiny of the nation, which was expressed in the new year's address, President Yi counterattacked the government and ruling party by citing one by one the practices of misgovernment by the ruling circles as reasons for his sympathy with such a view.

President Yi in particular made a stern denunciation by saying: Even though opposition parties also were suppressed during the years of the Liberal Party and the Democratic Republican Party, ruling parties did not force out 10 percent of the opposition assemblymen and have them serve as their attendants, and did not summon 20 percent of the opposition assemblymen for questioning by investigators of a police department in charge of thefts. Commenting on the ruling party's proposal to form a pan-national council for supporting the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Olympic Games, President Yi said that it is like giving digestion medicine to a patient suffering a headache and is contradictory.

After reading his statement, President Yi hastily concluded the question-and-answer session in 10 minutes. On the question of organizing a special committee in the National Assembly to study the Constitution, he gave an answer showing some flexibility.

However, after receiving a note from Vice President Yi Chung-chaе, he corrected this by saying, "It is not worth consideration at this time." After concluding his press interview, he moved to his office and additionally explained some points which had not been fully explained in the press interview, with the attendance of vice presidents.

Some NKDP party insiders generally said that President Yi's press interview was excellent and clearly elucidated the NKDP's will for democracy. However, Vice President Yi Ki-taek and some others stated: "He insufficiently presented concrete directions for future struggles." Meanwhile, before the press conference interview, President Yi read his statement once at home and ate raw eggs to clear his throat,

MORE OPPOSITIONISTS BANNED FROM OVERSEAS TRIPS

SK290138 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 29 Jan 86 p 8

[Text] The Ministry of Justice has decided to additionally ban 12 opposition figures indicated on criminal charges from overseas travel, it was learned yesterday. They included six lawmakers from the opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) recently indicted in connection with a National Assembly violence early in December. Another NKDP legislator, Yi Chol, who has also been indicted for the case, was notified Monday of the ministry's "travel ban" decision.

Also newly banned from going abroad are two NKDP legislators and four senior officials of the Council for Promotion of Democracy (CPD). They have been indicted for allegedly instigating a campus demonstration at Korea University last September. The decision was made at the request of the Seoul District Prosecutor's Office which is probing the two cases.

A ministry regulation stipulated that defendants on trial can be banned from traveling abroad until their trials are completed, a ministry official explained. The ministry, however, plans to temporarily lift the ban on NKDP legislators involved. The two, Reps. Sin Sun-pom and Kim Tong-chu, are to make overseas trips as members of a goodwill parliamentary mission.

UNIVERSITIES STUDENTS STAGE ANTIGOVERNMENT RALLY

SK290132 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 29 Jan 86

[Text] About 300 students from four Seoul Universities staged an antigovernment rally inside Yonsei University campus from 2 p.m. yesterday. Hurling stones to police, the ralliers attempted to advance into street, but were dispersed by riot police around 5 p.m. They were from Euiha Woman's Hongik, Yonsei and Methodist Theological Seminary.

At Songgyungwan University, about 100 students held an on-campus rally, shouting anti-government slogans. There were no violent activities, police said. At around 12:10 p.m., about 100 students staged a street demonstration near the Chungang Market in Hbhanghak-dong, Chung-ku, scattering antigovernment leaflets and shouting slogans. They were disbanded by police about 10 minutes later.

USSR AMITY GROUPS SIGN COOPERATION PROTOCOL

OW230137 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1517 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 16 Jan (MONTSAME) -- A protocol on cooperation for 1986 has been signed here between the Executive Committee of the Federation of Mongolian Peace and Friendship Organizations and the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association (MSFA) and the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries (SSOD), and SOVIET-Mongolian Friendship Society (SMFS). The document was signed by T. Balhaajab, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and first deputy chairman of MSFA Central Council, and V.V. Gorbatko, member of the (?SSOD) Council and chairman of the Central Board of the SMFS. In their statements, T. Balhaajab and V.V. Gorbatko especially noted the great contribution of the Executive Committee of the Federation of Mongolian Peace and Friendship Organizations, MSFA, SSOD, and SMFS in the cause of strengthening and deepening fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the Mongolian and Soviet peoples.

Delegation Leaves for Home

OW190042 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1810 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 17 Jan (MONTSAME) -- The delegation of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society led by Y. V. Ivanov, first deputy chairman of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship left for home today. The Soviet public delegation attended the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the signing of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance by the MPR and the USSR.

At Bayant-Uhaa the delegation was seen off by D. Tsebegmid, deputy chairman of the MPR council of Ministers and deputy chairman of the Central Council of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association; N. Lubsanchultem, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Federation of Mongolian Peace and Friendship Organizations, and other officials, as well as V.I. Filippov, counsellor-envoy of the USSR Embassy in the MPR, and B.I. Ugrinovich, counsellor of the USSR Embassy in the MPR and representative of the Soviet Union of Friendship Societies in the MPR.

During their stay in the country, the guests visited the V.I. Lenin Museum in Ulaanbaatar, went to Darhan City, and visited knitwear factory No. 2 and the bakery in the capital. The delegation also attended a friendship meeting at the V.I. Lenin Mongolian Pioneers Palace.

JASRAY BACK FROM CEMA COMMITTEE MEETING IN SRV

OW230119 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1512 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 16 Jan (MONTSAME) -- An MPR government delegation, headed by P. Jasray, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers and chairman of the States Planning Commission, returned to Ulaabaatar today from Ho Chi Minh City. The delegation took part in the work of the 37th session of the CEMA committee on cooperation in the sphere of planning activities.

The delegation was met at the capital's Bayant-Uhaa Airport by M. Peljee, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; T. Namjim, first deputy chairman of the MPR State Planning Commission and other officials. Among those present were L.P. Abramov and (L.V. Zatsepkin), counselors of the USSR Embassy in the MPR, and Tran Trung, SRV ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the MPR.

MEN SAM-AM ADDRESSES PARTY ORGANIZATION MEETING

BK290528 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0413 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Phnom Penh, 29 Jan (SPK) -- The Organization Commission of the KPRP Central Committee recently held its sixth annual meeting in the presence of Chairman Men Sam-an. The meeting reviewed the commission's activities during the past year in building and strengthening the party and, at the same time, it defined the tasks for the new year aiming at meeting the needs of the revolution at its new stage.

Addressing the meeting, Men Sam-an, also 2 member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Propaganda and Education Commission of the KPRP Central Committee, stressed the need to further intensify the work to consolidate the party in various strata, particularly within the working class.

NGUON NHEL DEPARTS FOR CUBAN PARTY CONGRESS

BK281205 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1121 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK January 28 -- A Kampuchean party delegation led by Nguon Nhel, candidate Politburo member of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and secretary of the Phnom Penh party committee, left Phnom Penh Tuesday morning for Cuba to attend the third congress of the Communist Party of Cuba, to be held soon.

He was seen off at Pochentong airport by Chan Seng, candidate Politburo member and member of the Control Commission of the party Central Committee; Thong Khon, candidate member of the party Central Committee and mayor and other Kampuchean officials.

121 'MISLED' RETURN IN SIEM REAP-ODDAR MEANCHEY

BK281244 Phnom Oenh SPK in English 1120 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK January 28 -- In November last year 121 people misled by enemy propaganda broke with the Polpotists and reported themselves to the revolutionary authorities at Sot Nikom District, Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province, bringing along 59 guns together with ammunition. Sixty-two such persons returned to Svay Leu and Ta Siem communes in that period. They brought with them 51 guns.

INDOCHINA MINISTER STATEMENT 'THREADBARE FRAUD'

BK290542 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Station commentary: "The Statement of the So-called Indochinese Foreign Ministers Conference in Vientiane Is a Threadbare Old Fraud"]

[Text] On 23 and 24 January, Hanoi summoned its running dogs from Phnom Penh and Vientiane to stage a farce in Vientiane called Indochinese foreign ministers conference. In the joint statement of this farce, Vietnam reiterated its tricks about withdrawing troops from Cambodia by 1990, negotiations between the three Indochinese countries and the ASEAN countries, and the trick to win over to its side all the nationalist resistance forces. Therefore, this is nothing new. It is an obsolete fraud aimed at:

1. Turning the problem of Vietnamese aggression against Cambodia into a regional problem between the ASEAN countries and the so-called Indochinese countries in a bid to avoid implementing the resolution of the United Nations calling for Vietnam to unconditionally withdraw all its aggressive troops from Cambodia to allow the Cambodian people to decide their own destiny.
2. Continuing the maneuver to split the CGDK and the international front supporting the Cambodian people's struggle in a bid to weaken the Cambodian resistance forces so as to make it easier for the Vietnamese to crush these forces.

Therefore, Vietnam has made no new moves. It continues to conduct all sorts of maneuvers in an attempt to realize its ambition to swallow Cambodia and set up an Indochinese federation to be used as a springboard for furthering its aggressive and expansionist strategy and that of its Soviet boss in this region. However, this threadbare fraud has been repeatedly denounced and rejected in the past by the ASEAN countries and international community. No one is paying any attention to it.

These countries continue to demand even more energetically that Vietnam withdraw all its troops from Cambodia to allow the Cambodian people to decide their own destiny without any outside interference. For instance, at the just-concluded 40th UN General Assembly session, as many as 114 countries -- more countries than at any other time -- voted in support for the resolution on Cambodia. This clearly shows that the world is very well informed of the Cambodian problem.

As for all Cambodian nationalist resistance forces, like the Cambodian nation and people as a whole, they are very well aware of the deceitful trick and fraud of the genocidal Vietnamese enemy aggressors. They clearly hold that only after Hanoi completely and unconditionally withdraws its aggressive forces from Cambodia to allow the Cambodian people to decide their own destiny can the Cambodian problem be settled. If the more than 250,000 aggressive Vietnamese troops continue to occupy Cambodia and to massacre the Cambodian people, no one will be taken in Vietnam's trick, nor will anyone let the Vietnamese decapitate him without putting up a fight.

Therefore, the Hanoi authorities cannot fool anybody. On the contrary, the fact that Vietnam stubbornly refuses to withdraw all its aggressive troops from Cambodia as demanded by the UN resolution and continues to conduct both military and diplomatic maneuvers as it is doing, now will only further antagonize it to the whole world and will further reveal its aggressive and expansionist nature.

The world will continue to denounce and reject the fraud of the Vietnamese aggressors and to bring greater pressure to bear on Vietnam while intensifying the support and assistance to the Cambodian nationalist resistance forces so as to bring about all-sided pressure on Vietnam, militarily, politically, economically, and diplomatically, until it agrees to settle the Cambodian problem according to the UN resolution.

As for the Cambodian people, the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea, and the CGDK, we pledge to continue strengthening the great national union, to uphold the combat banner against the Vietnamese aggressors, and to attack them even more vigorously until the Hanoi authorities are forced to completely and unconditionally withdraw all their aggressive forces from Cambodia, allowing our Cambodian people to decide our own destiny without any outside interference in accordance with the seven UN resolutions.

SITTHI ASSURES KHIEU SAMPHAN OF THAI SUPPORT

BK290334 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] On 25 January, His Excellency Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs, received a message from His Excellency Sitthi Sawetsila, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of the Royal Thai Government, answering his message in which he thanked the Thai Kingdom for voting in support of the UN resolution on the situation in Cambodia. The message reads:

I am honored to inform you that I have received your message dated 6 November 1985 in which on behalf of the Cambodian people and the CGDK and in your personal name you expressed deep gratitude to the Royal Thai Government for initiating and voting in support of the UN resolution on the situation in Cambodia with an overwhelming vote over the previous years.

I would like to reassure you and, through you, the CGDK and Cambodian people that the Royal Thai Government will forcefully continue to support the UN resolution demanding that all foreign troops be withdrawn from Cambodia, that national independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity be restored to Cambodia, and that the Cambodian people be allowed to enjoy their right to self-determination without any foreign interference in accordance with the content of the UN resolution on Cambodia.

Please, Excellency, accept my highest regards.

[Date] Bangkok, 24 December 1985

[Signed] Sitthi Sawetsila

Deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of the Royal Thai Government

VOK 'OPEN LETTER' TO HENG SAMRIN SOLDIERS

BK270933 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Political commentary: "An Open Letter to the Heng Samrin Soldiers"]

[Text] Dear fraternal Heng Samrin soldiers:

Today, the Voice of the Khmer, which is the voice of the Cambodian people, would like to issue the following open letter to you, the fraternal Heng Samrin soldiers, who are also Cambodians:

The Voice of the Khmer has received a report that the Heng Samrin soldiers in the 2d Division have mutinied against the Vietnamese soldiers in the 339th Division to defend and save our Cambodian compatriots who have been forced by the Vietnamese aggressors to do hard labor along the Cambodian-Thai border where there are all kinds of dangers such as malaria, mine explosions, food shortages, insecurity, oppressive acts, and atrocities.

This muting by the fraternal Heng Samrin soldiers is an invaluable, outstanding service to the Cambodian people who are victims of the inhuman and barbarous acts of the Vietnamese aggressors.

Despite the fact that the enemies retaliated against you in some ways, it was better for you to stage this mutiny than to die in a fight on any battlefield that the Vietnamese aggressors force you to launch on their behalf against the patriotic Cambodian forces, who have Cambodian blood like yours. This is a good example for the fraternal Cambodians who are serving as Heng Samrin soldiers in other divisions to nurture indignation against the alien Vietnamese, who have used both harsh and soft methods in their attempt to annex our Cambodian territory. Moreover, this mutiny shows the Vietnamese aggressors that the Cambodian people will not let the Vietnamese oppress their fellow Cambodians without retaliation.

The mutiny staged by the fraternal Heng Samrin soldiers in the 2d Division is an active contribution to the struggle that the Cambodian patriotic forces from whatever groups, parties, or factions are waging in close cooperation to realize the sole common goal of recapturing independence for our Cambodian nation and people. The voice of the Khmer has also received a report that Vietnam has moved the Heng Samrin soldiers of the 5th Division out of areas north of Phnom Penh and replaced them with Vietnamese soldiers from the 330th Division. Moreover, the Vietnamese have stopped providing the Heng Samrin soldiers with important weapons from the Soviet Union and even disarmed the Heng Samrin soldiers in some areas. This clearly shows that the Vietnamese no longer trust the Heng Samrin soldiers.

Dear fraternal Cambodian soldiers in the Heng Samrin army, the Vietnamese have come to realize that they can never make the Cambodians forget their nation. The Vietnamese thought the Cambodians foolish and easily fooled by the Vietnamese. Still this is not enough. To make the Vietnamese withdraw their troops from Cambodia, the Heng Samrin army and returning home or fleeing to join the struggle alone with the Cambodian patriotic forces. At present, it is the duty of all Cambodian sons and daughters to do anything possible to prevent the Vietnamese from living peacefully in our fatherland. Disputes between our fellow Cambodians will be decided by the Cambodian people through a free election under UN supervision. Only by so doing will Cambodia and the Cambodian people be able to enjoy peace and prosperity.

The Voice of the Khmer would like to extend best wishes to all Heng Samrin soldiers who recently fulfilled their immediate, major task by mutinying against the alien Vietnamese in Cambodia. We wish them successes in their further activities contributing to the struggle waged by the Cambodian patriots and Cambodian people throughout the country. Cambodians can never forget their Cambodian blood, meaning that Cambodian palm trees cannot be changed into Vietnamese water coconut trees.

VONADK REPORTS HENG SAMRIN SOLDIERS MUTINY

BK280328 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in
Cambodian 2315 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] The fraternal Cambodian soldiers of Thmar Puok, Bavel, and Mounng Districts, Battambang Province, mutinied against the Vietnamese.

1. On 10 January, five truckloads of Cambodian soldiers forcibly sent from Kompong Cham Province to Cambodia's western front mutinied when they arrived in Thmar Puok District, killing six Vietnamese soldiers and wounding several others before fleeing back to their hometowns.
2. On 21 January, a group of fraternal Cambodian soldiers stationed at Paoy Samraong in Bavel District joined our national army in attacking the Vietnamese aggressors, killing three, including a Vietnamese district policeman, and wounding five enemy soldiers.

3. On 16 January, a group of fraternal Cambodian soldiers stationed in MOUNG District mutinied, killing three Vietnamese aggressors, including a captain, before fleeing back to their hometowns.

4. On 20 January, fraternal Cambodian soldiers at Kouk Mon Position in Ampil District, Oddar Meanchey Province, lobbed grenades into an ammunition depot of the Vietnamese enemy, blowing up the depot in protest against an order by the Vietnamese to conduct an operation in the jungle.

TROOPS COMMENDED FOR SITHOR KANDAL ATTACK

BK270418 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 26 Jan 86

[25 January letter of commendation from the Supreme Command of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea to cadres and combatants of the DK National Army on the battlefield east of Phnom Penh]

[Text] 1. On 19 January, our national army in cooperation with our people launched an attack and liberated Sithor Kandal District seat [Prey Veng Province] with the following results:

First, we captured 22 Vietnamese prisoners, including a Vietnamese district governor, 2 Vietnamese regiment commanders, and 2 Vietnamese company commanders, killed 30 Vietnamese enemy soldiers, and wounded 20 others. We destroyed 44 assorted weapons, an ammunition and weapons depot, a paddy warehouse with 3,500 sacks of paddy and 350 sacks of rice, a district office, a district police office, a military and political school of the Vietnamese enemy, a propaganda office, an agricultural office, a trade office, a prison, a clothing warehouse containing 1,000 pieces of clothing, 7 military barracks, 10,000 liters of gasoline, 10 cans of diesel, a warehouse containing cooking utensils, and a bicycles warehouse.

Second, we seized 42 assorted guns, a large quantity of ammunition, a C-25 radio, 1,000 sets of military uniforms, an amplifier, and a lot of military materiel. We freed 40 people who had been imprisoned by the Vietnamese enemy. Concurrently with the attack and liberation of Sithor Kandal district seat, our national army also launched its attacks against the Vietnamese enemy's administrative network in four communes: Moha Leap Commune in Kaoh Sotin District, Prey Daeum Thnoeng Commune in Sithor Kandal District, Kanhchriech Commune in Kanhchriech District, and Krabau Commune in Kamchay Mea District.

2. The Supreme Command of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea would like to extend its commendations to our cadres, combatants, and people on the battlefield east of Phnom Penh and ask them to gain experience from the good results during the attacks and liberation of Sithor Kandal district seat and the destruction of the Vietnamese enemy's commune administrative network so that they will be able to use this experience in their continued attacks against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors on the battlefield east of Phnom Penh in order to score many more victories.

3. The cadres and combatants of our National Army of Democratic Kampuchea and our people on the battlefield east of Phnom Penh should pursue the attacks against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors in conformity with the new 5-point strategy. In particular, it is necessary to attack and destroy the Vietnamese enemy's commune and village administrative networks in all fields so that the Vietnamese enemy aggressors will encounter many more difficulties.

[dated] 25 January 1986

[signed] The Supreme Command of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea

LEADERS GREET SRV COUNTERPARTS ON BORDER PACT

BK271344 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 27 Jan 86

[24 January congratulatory message from Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers, and Souphanouvong, president of the LPDR and chairman of the SPC, to Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee; Comrade Truong Chinh, president of the State Council; Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly]

[Text] On the occasion of the signing of a complementary agreement on the border delimitation and a final protocol on the on-spot delimitation of the border and the planting of border markers along the entire Laos-Vietnam border, we are overjoyed to extend our warm salutations and congratulations and intimate affection to you, comrades, and to the entire Vietnamese people. The signing of these documents constitutes a great victory of special solidarity and all-round cooperation between the two countries.

The completion of the official border delimitation once again shows clearly the fundamental principles in the relations between the two countries and conforms to the ardent aspirations and profound enthusiasm of the peoples of the two nations. The Lao party, government, and people are determined to build the Lao-Vietnamese border into a border of lasting friendship between the two countries to consolidate and strengthen the militant solidarity and all-round cooperation between Laos and Vietnam for the tasks of defending and building our respective countries, for peace and stability in this region, and for international peace and security.

May you, Comrades, have good health and make yet greater achievements in fulfilling your esteemed obligations.

[Dated] Vientiane, 24 January 1986

[Signed] Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers; Souphanouvong, president of state and chairman of the SPC of the LPDR.

ENVOY TO JAPAN ON KAMPUCHEAN REFUGEE CAMPS

OW291231 Tokyo KYODO in English 1218 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 27 KYODO -- Laotian Ambassador to Japan S. Sisaleumsak said here Monday that Thailand should move Kampuchean refugee camps on Thai territory far away from Thai-Kampuchean border to prevent them from being "controlled and used by the Khmer reactionary forces for political and military purposes." Commenting on a recent joint statement issued by the three Indochinese countries at a press conference at his embassy, Sisaleumsak said, "as far as Thailand is concerned, we will raise the issue of Kampuchea's readiness to discuss with Thailand the repatriation of the Kampuchean refugees who are at present living on Thai soil." The statement was announced by the foreign ministers of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea after their meeting in Vientiane January 23-24.

The Laotian envoy charged that the anti-Vietnam Kampuchean coalition government is receiving support and aid through the Kampuchean refugee camps in Thai territory. Pending the issue of the issue with Thailand, [as received], the ambassador said that Thailand should take the action to prevent the coalition government from taking advantage of the refugee camps.

PASASON HAILS GORBACHEV'S DISARMAMENT PROPOSAL

BK220600 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 17 Jan 86

[PASASON undated editorial: "For the Survival on This Planet of the Present and Future Generations"]

[Text] Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on 15 January once again stated the Soviet peace initiatives to the people of the world by proposing a plan to rid the earth of all nuclear weapons to save mankind from the threat of a destructive nuclear war. This plan calls for eliminating all types of nuclear weaponry in three stages as follows: The first stage will take between 5 and 8 years during which both the Soviet Union and the United States will reduce by one half the number of nuclear arms that can reach each other's territory and will be permitted to retain not more than 6,000 nuclear warheads installed on existing missiles. The second stage which should begin in 1990 at the latest will take between 5 and 7 years during which all nuclear powers will begin to engage in nuclear disarmament. First, these nuclear powers must fulfill their responsibilities on nuclear arms nonproliferation and must not deploy these weapons in the territories of other countries. The third stage will begin no later than 1995. At this stage, the elimination of all remaining nuclear weapons will be completed before the end of the century.

In the meantime, the Soviet Union also decided to extend by 3 more months its unilateral moratorium on nuclear testing, which was originally scheduled to expire on 31 December 1985. The Soviet Union also declared that such a moratorium will remain in effect even longer if the United States foregoes nuclear testing.

As for weapons in space, the Soviet Union also expressed deep conviction that we will approach the third millennium not with the "star wars" program but with large-scale projects of peaceful exploration of space by all mankind. With regard to chemical weapons, the Soviet Union expressed hope that it will be possible to completely eliminate them as well as all industrial foundations serving the production of such weapons. In addition, the Soviet proposals included the means to insure the fruitful implementation of these proposals.

The principles and planned declaration of the Soviet leader does not only once again more clearly reiterate the Soviet Union's consistent peace stand, but also shows to the people of the world its great concern and responsibility toward the lives and security of all mankind of the present and future generations. The numerous sacrifices made by the Soviet Union for the cause of peace in the past as well as at present, especially by advancing this reasonable initiative with detailed plans, are all untiring efforts in the struggle to acquire lasting peace on earth. A few days ago, the Soviet delegation arrived in Geneva to hold the fourth round of negotiations following the Soviet-U.S. summit in 1985, aimed at halting and prohibiting the nuclear arms race in outer space.

Therefore, the principled and planned declaration of General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev is not only a reasonable peace initiative, but also a firm step taken by the Soviet Union -- the steel fortress of world peace -- to further develop the outcome of the Soviet-U.S. summit. It also strongly encourages the movement to achieve concrete results in the elimination of the danger of nuclear weapons.

The Lao people, with all progressive and peace- and justice-loving people throughout the world, fully support the proposals advanced by Mikhail Gorbachev for they absolutely conform to the epochal aspirations. If the United States genuinely wants peace as it has consistently uttered in its propaganda campaigns, it must respond in a concrete manner to the Soviet peace proposals and must follow the Soviet acts as a model in halting nuclear arms tests in order to effectively contribute to making 1986 -- the Year of Peace -- a year of profound significance to all nations as well as a symbolic year of international peace and security and nuclear arms reduction in the future for the survival on this earth of the present and future generations.

KPRP DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR WEEK-LONG VISIT

BK231114 Vientiane KPL in English 0910 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] Vientiane, January 23 (KPL) -- A delegation of the Foreign Relations Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea CC led by its deputy-head, Prach Sun, arrived here yesterday for a week long friendly visit at the invitation of the foreign relations committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC. Welcoming the delegation at the airport were Inpong Khai-Gnavong, deputy-head of the Foreign Relations Committee of the LPRP CC, and Nguon Phansiphon, the ambassador of People's Republic of Kampuchea here.

Talks Held

BK241017 Vientiane KPL in English 0909 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Vientiane, January 24 (KPL) -- A delegation of the Foreign Relations Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea CC, led by its deputy-head Prach Sun, met here yesterday with his Lao counterpart Inpong Khai-Gnavong. The two sides informed each other on the socialist transformation and construction and exchanged lessons and experiences of the parties' activities of each country for further development of fraternal friendship between the parties and peoples of Laos and Kampuchea.

FRONT DELEGATION RETURNS FROM PRK 22 JANUARY

BK231110 Vientiane KPL in English 0909 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] Vientiane, January 23 (KPA) -- A delegation of the Lao Front for National Construction CC, led by its [Vice] President Boua Lang Boualapha was back home yesterday after a 10-day visit to the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

The Lao and Kampuchean delegations had exchanged views on ways to strengthen the friendly relations, special militant solidarity and all-round cooperation between the two fronts.

PASASON VOICES SUPPORT FOR PRK'S STANCE

BK281133 Vientiane KPL in English 0919 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Vientiane, January 28 (KPL) -- In its commentary today, the Lao leading daily newspaper PASASON voices its firm support to the People's Republic of Kampuchea's efforts for the solution of its internal problems.

"The PRK is an independent and sovereign state with complete territorial integrity. The Kampuchean problems must be solved by the Kampuchean people themselves without any external interference," the paper writes. "The PRK and the SR of Vietnam have decided to complete withdrawing the Vietnamese volunteer forces from Kampuchea until 1990. However, the withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer forces should comply with the cessation of all material and military aid to the Pol Pot clique and other reactionary Khmer forces, of the utilization by the latter of Thai territory as sanctuary, and of all intervention from outside in the internal affairs of Kampuchea as well as of all military hostilities from foreign countries against the PRK," The daily PASASON underlines.

It further voices its support to the PRK's preparedness to enter into talks with opposition Khmer individuals or groups to achieve national reconciliation on the basis of the removal of the Pol Pot clique and the holding of free general elections following the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer forces from Kampuchea.

To prove its goodwill, the PRK further expressed its preparedness to negotiate on the repatriation of Kampuchean refugees living at present in Thailand. Meanwhile, the refugee camps should be transferred away from the Thai-Kampuchean border and placed altogether under the control of the humanitarian organizations, and reactionary Khmer forces should be denied any control over these camps and any utilization of the latter for political and military purposes, and all armed elements should be expelled from the camps. The paper also supports the PRK's readiness to directly or indirectly negotiate with Thailand with a view of solving the problem of Thai soldiers and civilians captured on Kampuchean territory. "The Lao people firmly support these efforts of the PRK which clearly reflect its principled stance for a peaceful solution of all problems concerned and for the defence of peace and stability in the region and the world," the paper concludes.

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN AT OUDOMSAI PARTY CONGRESS

BK231506 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] On the morning of 19 January, Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan addressed the third congress of the party committee of Oudomsai Province, which was majestically opened on 18 January in the presence of 139 representatives selected from the party units of grass-roots production establishments, agricultural cooperatives, villages, cantons, districts, offices, organizations, national defense and public security forces, schools, hospitals, factories, and plants around the province to represent the total number of 3,152 party members in the province.

Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan pointed out the achievements scored in the past 10 years of our firm advance in fulfilling the tasks of defending the country and building socialism at a time when the situation in the world and in Southeast Asia has been evolving in confusion but in favor of the revolutionary and peace forces which have incessantly consolidated their offensive posture to smash the warmongering and adventurous policy of the imperialists, the international reactionaries, and the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists.

The comrade reviewed the outstanding achievements made by Oudomsai Province in successfully implementing the first 5-year state plan under the correct and creative leadership of the LPRP, especially in overcoming all difficulties and numerous tests with a sense of perseverance on the basis of self-reliance and self-building on the battlefront to restore, transform, and build the economy of the province, thereby gradually improving the living conditions of the people of all tribes.

This is aimed at implementing the new economic management mechanism, promoting the division of work and the classification of the levels of management so as to begin the economic calculation of socialist businesses and enhance the right of collective master-ship of the province in all fields in order to firmly march toward socialism and to allow the people in the province to enhance a tradition of working hard to fight against natural disasters, to defeat the enemies who are creating disturbances among the people, and to march forward to consistently build their strength.

Listening to the address of Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane were Comrade Sompheng Keobounhuan, member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the party committee of Oudomsai Province, standing members of the party committee, members of the party and administrative committees of the province representatives of senior cadres, intellectuals, members of the front committee of the province, including some guests invited to the congress, namely Comrade Vongphet Saikueyachongtua, member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the party committee of Luang Prabang Province; Comrade Brigadier General Khampha Chaleunphonmisai, member of the party Central Committee and military commander of the northern region; members of the party committee of Phong Saly, Luang Namtha, and Bokeo provinces; the party-state delegation of the SRV's Ha Nam Ninh Province; and representatives of the Vietnamese volunteer forces stationed in the northern region.

At the congress, Comrade Sompheng Keobounhuan presented a political report of the party on the fierce, complicated, and confusing struggle over the past 4 years. Passing through the numerous tests and trials in this development, the party organization has gradually grown stronger and firmer at all levels and in all localities and services, especially in the political, ideological, and organizational fields, from the plains up to the mountains, from which numerous great achievements have been made to contribute positively to the struggle to defend the country and to build socialism. The participants at the congress also studied the activities of the party leadership in order to draw experiences and to enhance the victories they have gained. A new party committee was also elected with comrade members who are highly imbued with the revolutionary spirit of wholeheartedly serving the nation and the people, have a high degree of ideological knowledge and revolutionary behavior, and are truly marching along the path toward socialism. The historic congress proceeded for 3 days in an atmosphere of revolutionary enthusiasm, concluding brilliantly on 20 January. On the following day, over 1,000 cadres, workers, soldiers, policemen, students, pupils and people in the province also held a meeting to wholeheartedly hail the success of the congress of the party committee and to express their lofty determination to translate into reality the resolution and contents of the party congress. The meeting also joyously celebrated the 37th founding anniversary of the LPA.

RADIO NOTES ACHIEVEMENTS IN OUDOMSAI PROVINCE

BK250711 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1030 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Feature article by (Thanongsak Vongsakda): "Oudomsai and the Task of Turning to the Grassroots"]

[Text] Oudomsai is an important strategic province of Laos. It is located in the middle of the five northern provinces, sharing more than 20 km of common border with China. It is a mountainous province with the total area of some 15,000 square km surrounded by vast areas of mountains and forests. Some 85.5 percent of the total cultivated areas are areas for crop cultivation. This province is composed of 9 districts -- namely, Sai, Beng, Pakbeng, Paktha, Namok, La, Mai, Gna, and Houn, comprising 77 cantons and 897 villages with a total population of more than 187,100. During the national salvation struggle period, Oudomsai Province served as a very strong military, political, and economic base for the national-democratic revolution. During that period the people of various tribes in this province sent their beloved children to serve the revolution.

They positively contributed to the complete liberation of their localities and the country. Those achievements reflected their solidarity and awareness in fulfilling noble, lofty obligations as good citizens toward the Armed Forces of the nation.

After the complete liberation of the country, the imperialists and various reactionaries, in particular the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists and the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles, did not cease their sabotage and subversive activities, creating disturbances in the province. Particularly since 1979, Oudomsai has been regarded as a forefront province directly confronting the enemies in the northern part of the country. Over the past 10 years -- the period of the revolutionary struggle to maintain the revolutionary traditions and gains -- Oudomsai Province has overcome very fierce, furious, and complicated trials in the struggle between the two systems, socialism and capitalism. On the border with China, the enemies have mobilized forces to be stationed in areas adjacent to the border with Thailand, they have openly and arrogantly encroached upon Lao territory in the Phamon area. Worse still, they have gathered, fostered, and trained exiled Lao reactionaries before sending them to infiltrate Laos to carry out sabotage and subversion. They have conducted psychological warfare to sow division among the people of various tribes by supporting and inciting the appointment of tribal chiefs while setting up underground forces and so forth.

Firmly grasping resolution No 51 of the party Central Committee Political Bureau on turning to the grassroots to strictly implement the three directions adopted by the Central Committee, Oudomsai Province has vigorously turned to the grassroots and to people of each tribe and adopted concrete and appropriate steps for implement implementation.

As a result, spies and those ill-intentioned agents who were sent to infiltrate into Laos to carry out activities to create disturbances among the people have been wiped out. Noteworthy is that the province took active steps to have tens of thousands of Chinese soldiers -- who were assigned to build roads -- removed from the province on 4 April 1979. On 17 January 1984, the soldiers and people of Oudomsai Province also completely suppressed the enemies in the Phamon area. As a result, that area has been tranquil since then.

In addition to effectively turning to the grassroots in their province, the Armed Forces of Oudomsai have also given worthy assistance to other provinces. Following the 30-year period of the national salvation struggle and the 10-year period of the defense and building of the socialist country, Oudomsai has become a model, outstanding province in implementing the task of turning to the grassroots. This can be seen in the fact that an independent company in Houn District, Ban Nokven, Ban Donasai, and Ban Lat villages in Pakbeng District, and Comrade (Achoi), village headman of Ban Akhan in Ano Canton, La District, have become national heroes. The achievements in the cause of defending and building the country -- in particular the achievements in turning to the grassroots, in national defense and in public security forces, by regional soldiers, militia-guerrillas, and by the fraternal people of Oudomsai Province -- will not come to an end only at that point. It is certain that under the LPRP's leadership, in particular under the beacon of the resolution of the third congress of the provincial party committee, Oudomsai Province will be able to achieve new, satisfactory developments and become a province with good security, tranquillity, and an advanced culture and society.

FOREIGN MINISTRY PROTESTS U.S. STEEL PIPE RULING

BK260224 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 26 Jan 86 p 3

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has sent a protest note to the United States over its plan to impose "antidumping rates" on Thai steel pipes and tubes, Economic Affairs Department Director-General Danai Dulalampha said yesterday. He said the Foreign Ministry had asked the U.S. Government to review its decision on the rates which were in the range of 15-15.69 per cent and designed to curb this category of Thai imports. The ministry has also asked Washington not to introduce any more measures against Thai products.

Despite the rates, Mr Danai said he believed Thai products could still compete for a larger share of the U.S. market. He noted that if Washington relied solely on the U.S. industry for information to base its judgement on, the rates could be as high as 40 per cent. Although Thailand exported only about 500 tonnes of pipes and tubes to the U.S. in 1984, which constituted 0.04 per cent of the U.S. market, Thailand was at a stage where it could export substantially more to the U.S. The U.S. Commerce Department ruled last week that Thai steel pipes and tubes were sold at prices below Thailand's fully distributed cost of production.

SITTHI URGES SRV TO ATTEND 'COCKTAIL PARTY'

BK260303 Bangkok THE NATION in English 26 Jan 86 p 3

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila has called on Vietnam to attend a cocktail party with all four Khmer factions to discuss solutions to the Kampuchean conflict. "We believe that only the four Khmer factions are not enough Vietnam must also be invited to the informal gathering," he said Friday night.

Indonesia's Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja has proposed a cocktail party comprised of two steps. The four Khmer factions would be invited to the party as the first step, and it would hopefully be expanded into a meeting between the Vietnamese and the Khmers as the second step, according to Indonesian diplomats.

ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi said that even if the four Khmer factions iron out their differences at such a cocktail party without the participation of the Vietnamese, the Kampuchean conflict would basically remain unchanged because Vietnamese troops would still be in their country. The Khmer factions are the pro-Hanoi Heng Samrin regime, and the three partners in a loose coalition resisting the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea. The three factions are the pro-China Khmer Rouge, the Sihanoukist force and the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) led by Son Sann.

The deputy premier said that a cocktail party without Vietnamese participation would imply recognition of the Heng Samrin regime and of the assumption that the fighting in the country was only a civil war and not a war to liberate a country from a foreign occupation. Vietnamese and Indonesian officials have been discussing details of the cocktail party but diplomatic sources said that Vietnam has been reluctant to accept the informal gathering because "the Chinese do not support the idea."

The cocktail party proposal is seen by some observers as a tactical move to test Vietnam's sincerity in wanting to solve the Kampuchean conflict through political instead of military means. It was put forward as the annual Vietnamese dryseason offensive appeared forthcoming.

PRASONG SAYS SRV PLANS TO ATTACK REFUGEE CAMPS

BK281240 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] National Security Council Secretary General Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri assessed the situation in Cambodia following reports that Vietnam sent reinforcements comprising military hardware close to the Thai border. He said that the movement showed that Vietnam will attack the refugee camps. Vietnam must reconsider its plan because the refugee camps house only civilians. If they fire into the refugee camps, a large number of refugees will suffer injury and death.

Referring to a Vietnamese call for Thailand to move the refugees deeper inside Thailand, the National Security Council secretary general said that Vietnam has no right to make such a call because it is Thailand's sovereign right to decide where the refugees should be located, taking into account the safety of the refugees as well as national security. Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri said that, in fact, it is right for Vietnam to withdraw its troops from Cambodia.

FOREIGN MINISTRY TO PAY SRV FINES FOR FISHERMEN

BK290044 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 29 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] The Cabinet approved in principle yesterday a 5.3 million baht allocation from the Central Fund for the Foreign Ministry to pay Vietnam "fines" for the return of 244 captured fishermen. Vietnam had told Thailand the 244 fishermen, caught fishing in Vietnamese waters, would be released in January.

In granting the special budget, the Cabinet said the Government could not carry on paying these sums forever. The Government, according to the Cabinet, should bear only the expense incurred by Thai Embassy officials while the owners of the captured trawlers should be made to pay the rest. It was also suggested that the trawler owners set up a fund to assist their captured crewmen.

UK MINISTER RENTON CONCLUDES VISIT 27 JANUARY

BK281301 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Sir Timothy Renton, British foreign and commonwealth affairs minister, on Monday [27 January] concluded his 4-day visit to Thailand in which he held talks with high-ranking Thai officials concerning mostly trade relations.

During his stay in Thailand, the British minister met with Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, Supreme Commander and Army Commander General Athit Kamlang-ek, and National Security Council Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri. He also visited Cambodian refugee camps on the Thai-Cambodian border where some 250,000 Cambodian refugees live.

AFP CITES NGUYEN CO THACH LETTER TO WU XUEQIAN

HK271258 Hong Kong AFP in English 1242 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Hanoi, Jan 27 (AFP) -- Vietnam has proposed a lunar new year ceasefire with China and normalization talks between the two countries, diplomatic sources here said today. Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach sent a letter this month to his Chinese counterpart Wu Xueqian suggesting a new year's truce in the sporadic fighting that occurs along their border, the sources said. The lunar new year begins February 9. The letter also proposed that each country end all "hostile press campaigns" against each other and return to discussions toward normalization, they said.

Last year China rejected Hanoi's offer for a new year ceasefire as a "smokescreen" to camouflage increased Vietnamese military activity in Cambodia. This year's proposal comes in the midst of a resurgence of fighting at the Sino-Vietnamese border since early December, which followed an apparent promise by Beijing to the anti-Vietnamese guerrillas in Cambodia to apply more military pressure on Vietnam. The Chinese position and the increased border activity has led to strong anti-Chinese commentaries in the Vietnamese press.

The two countries early last year secretly agreed to end their press attacks as some detente had been arrived at militarily and politically, the sources said.

Hanoi's proposal to reopen political discussions is offered on a regular basis and was taken up anew last week when the foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries met in Vientiane. China has always rejected the offer, saying normalization would have to be preceded by the withdrawal of Vietnam's estimated 150,000-170,000 troops from Cambodia. Hanoi also has [as received] to mark the new year by releasing 24 Chinese prisoners, eight of them fishermen who "went astray" and 16 people accused of sabotage.

NHAN DAN HAILS COOPERATION ACCORDS WITH USSR

BK270949 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 26 Jan 86

[NHAN DAN 26 January article: "A Fine Development in the All-Round Cooperation Between Vietnam and the USSR"]

[Text] The signing of the agreements on economic and technical cooperation and on goods exchanges and payments between Vietnam and the Soviet Union in Moscow on 23 January reflects a fine development in the relations of friendship, solidarity, and all-round cooperation between the two countries and is good news for our people in the first days of spring.

On the basis of agreements reached in the talks between the two general secretaries, Le Duan and Gorbachev, in June of last year in Moscow, the agreements and protocols signed this time assert that in the next 5 years the Soviet Union will increase considerable its all-round economic and technical cooperation with and assistance to Vietnam to help pave the way for the development of Vietnam's national economy. The agreements set forth specific measures to accelerate the development of Vietnam's fuel and energy installations, first of all accelerating oil and gas prospecting and exploitation and simultaneously developing the coal and electricity industries.

The Soviet Union will continue supplying whole sets of equipment to our country to build and equip fuel, communications and transportation, engineering, chemical, and mining projects; to develop signal communications; and to broaden educational, public health, and scientific installations.

According to these documents and on the basis of coordinating the national economic plans of the two countries, the volume of goods exchanged between Vietnam and the Soviet Union in the next 5 years will increase considerably in comparison to the 1981-85 period. The Soviet Union will give incentive prices to Vietnam's exports to the Soviet Union.

It is clear that the newly signed agreements once again demonstrate the profound friendship and solidarity as well as the great and effective assistance of the great Soviet Union to the Vietnamese people's revolutionary cause. This is a qualitative development of the bright and pure relations of all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam in the interests of the peoples of both countries and for the sake of socialism and international peace and security.

It demonstrates that the relations of all-round cooperation and solidarity between the two parties and states and the peoples of our two countries, which are based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and the Vietnam-USSR treaty of friendship and cooperation signed in 1978, will develop even better both in depth and breadth in the new stage.

Our people are always conscious that the Soviet Union's great support and assistance and the solidarity and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union are guarantees of great importance for the success of our people's national construction and defense as well as for the consolidation of the position of socialism in Indochina and South-east Asia as a whole.

To show our gratitude to the Soviet Union, our people pledge to honor adequately all the agreements signed with the Soviet Union and to use this great assistance most effectively in developing the economy, consolidating national defense, and gradually improving their livelihood.

This new and fine development of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union will certainly help encourage the peoples in both countries to emulate in productive labor and score outstanding achievements to greet the 27th CPSU Congress and the sixth congress of our party.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY HAILS GORBACHEV STATEMENT

OW271727 Hanoi VNA in English 1549 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA January 27 -- Soviet party leader M.S. Gorbachev's statement on Jan. 15, 1986 is "a great peace initiative which gives mankind a hope for a future nuclear-free world in which people are free forever from the danger of a nuclear extermination," said a statement issued here yesterday by the Vietnam Democratic Party Central Committee.

The statement said that the Soviet Union's peace program has greatly inspired all nations struggling for world peace and security. It continued: Together with the entire Vietnamese people and the progressive people in the world, the Vietnam Democratic Party fully supports the program for the elimination of nuclear weapons before the year 2000 as advanced by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev. The statement, made in the international year of peace, has demonstrated the Soviet Union's unswerving foreign policy of peace. The detailed, realistic and humanitarian peace initiatives of the Soviet Union have constituted a proof for its high sense of responsibility toward mankind's destiny and civilization, which conform to mankind's interests and aspiration".

VNA NOTES TASS COMMENT ON INDOCHINESE CONFERENCE

OW271644 Hanoi VNA in English 1528 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan. 27 -- The results of the Vientiane Conference of the foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea open good prospects for mutually acceptable solutions, said TASS in a commentary on January 26.

TASS noted that the conference was held at a time when the trend for a dialogue between countries of Indochina and ASEAN is increasingly gaining the ground. This was indicated, especially, by last year's meetings of the foreign ministers of Vietnam and Indonesia, who represented these two groups of countries. The meetings helped bring the stands closer, widen mutual understanding and mutual confidence. Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea declare consistently for talks with Thailand on the basis of principles of peaceful coexistence, which earned broad international recognition, the commentary pointed out.

TASS went on: "The past year saw further successes of the countries of Indochina in economic build-up, the strengthening of their solidarity, the growth of their international prestige. It became clearer that the changes, which took place in Kampuchea, are irreversible. These factors make it even more obvious that a political settlement around Kampuchea can be achieved only through a realistic approach, under a constructive dialogue and joint efforts of the countries of the region".

USSR'S KAPITSA RECEIVES INDOCHINESE ENVOYS

OW261851 Hanoi VNA in English 1725 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan. 26 -- M.S. Kapitsa, Soviet deputy minister for foreign affairs, received in Moscow this morning Hor Nam Hong, Dinh Nho Liem and Sengchan Soukkhaseum, respectively Kampuchean and Vietnamese ambassadors and Lao charge d'affairs a. i. to the Soviet Union.

On behalf of the three countries, the latter informed the Soviet official of the results of the recent 12th Indochinese ministerial conference in Vientiane. On behalf of the Soviet Government, M.S. Kapitsa voiced full support for the communique of the conference. He reaffirmed the consistent policy of the Soviet Union to closely unite with and strongly support the three countries of Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam in their united struggle to (?resist) all schemes and acts of the imperialists and other reactionary forces and defend peace and national independence. He said the Soviet Union appreciated highly the three Indochinese countries' constructive foreign policy as well as their well-meaning proposals aimed at normalizing the situation in Southeast Asia through dialogue and turning it into a region of peace, stability and cooperation.

For their part, representatives of the three Indochinese countries expressed their strong support for the Soviet peace initiatives especially the Jan. 25 statement of General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev. They thanked the Soviet party, government and people for their wholehearted support and assistance to the Indochinese people in their national construction and defence.

The reception took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

COOPERATION DOCUMENTS WITH MONGOLIA SIGNED

OW271703 Hanoi VNA in English 1554 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan. 27 -- Vietnam and Mongolia signed today at the government guest house the minutes of the fifth session of the Mongolia-Vietnam inter-governmental commission for economic scientific and technical cooperation, and an agreement on economic, scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries for 1986-1990. Signing the minutes of the fifth session of the Mongolia-Vietnam inter-governmental commission for economic, scientific and technological cooperation were Vu Dinh Lieu, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Vietnam sub-committee of the commission, and Myatabyn Peljee, member of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Mongolia-sub-committee of the commission.

The agreement on economic, scientific and technological cooperation for 1986-90 between Vietnam and Mongolia was signed by Tran Khai, vice-chairman of the State Planning Commission and the Vietnam sub-committee of the commission; and N. Baasan Jab, first deputy chairman of the Mongolian State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations and deputy chairman of the Mongolia-sub-committee of the commission.

Also at the government guest house today, Duong Hong Dat, vice chairman on the Vietnam State Commission for Science and Technology and Chairman of the Vietnam sub-committee for scientific and technological cooperation; and D. Tsedendamba, deputy chairman of the Mongolia State Committee for Science and Technology and chairman of the sub-committee for scientific and technological cooperation, signed the minutes of the fifth session of the Vietnam-Mongolia Commission's sub-committee for scientific and technological cooperation.

STATE COUNCIL AWARDS MEDAL TO TRAN QUOC HOAN

OW252058 Hanoi VNA in English 0707 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan. 25 -- The Council of State has decided to confer the "Sao Vang" (Gold Star) order, the highest distinction of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, on Tran Quoc Hoan for his meritorious services to the revolutionary cause of the party and the nation, on the occasion of his 70th birthday. Tran Quoc Hoan is a former member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, member of the party Central Committee and head of its Commission for Mass Agitation and Front Work.

HOANG TUNG RECEIVES LAO JOURNALISTS' DELEGATION

OW280801 Hanoi VNA in English 0730 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan. 28 -- A delegation of the Lao daily "PASASON", led by its editor-in-chief Sone Khamvanevongsa paid an official visit to Vietnam from Jan 20-27 at an invitation of the editorial board of the Vietnamese daily NHAN DAN. It held talks with the editorial board of NHAN DAN. The two sides expressed their satisfaction at the results of their cooperation and mutual assistance in the past year and agreed upon the plan for their cooperation in 1986. The Lao journalists were cordially received by Hoang Tung, secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee.

PRC MISSION SETTLES TRADE, NOT DIPLOMATIC TIES

BK281539 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1516 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Jakarta, 28 Jan (ANTARA) -- The normalisation of diplomatic relations between Indonesia and People's Republic of China is not to be decided by the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KADIN) and the Chinese Council for Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT) but by the governments of the two countries. This was stated by KADIN Deputy General Chairman Tony Agus Ardie here Tuesday in connection with the end of the visit of a Chinese trade mission led by CCPIT Vice Chairman Guo Dongpo. Tony Agus Ardie added that KADIN and CCPIT only dealt with the promotion of direct trade between the two countries.

During its weeklong stay in Indonesia, the Chinese business delegation met with Trade Minister Rachmat Saleh, Forestry Minister Sujarwo, Junior Minister/Cabinet Secretary Murdiono and KADIN board members. KADIN and CCPIT agreed to consider the opening of a KADIN office in Beijing and a CCPIT office in Jakarta, according to requirements which may arise. The direct trade was initiated with the signing of a memorandum of understanding between KADIN and the CCPIT in Singapore in the middle of last year. Under the agreed upon letter of intent, China will buy various products from Indonesia worth U.S. \$332.5 million and only U.S. \$53 million had been realized.

The enthusiasm on the part of the Chinese in the direct trade was among other things proved by the purchase of 250,000 tons of Indonesian cement estimated at U.S.\$13 million, while Korea and Taiwan offered lower prices, Tony Ardie said.

Chris Walean, first deputy to KADIN's secretary general, meanwhile on the occasion presented an agreement achieved by the CCPIT and KADIN. Both sides agreed that the examination of Indonesian imports from China will be conducted by the China National Import and Export Commodities Inspection Corporation (CCIC) at the port of loading in China pursuant to the agreement reached between the SGS [Societe Generale de Surveillance] as survey appointed by the Indonesian Government and the CCIC. CCIC and KADIN will assist in the settlement of cargo claims, such as those in regard to quality, in adequate weight, shipment delays and failures.

The two sides also agreed to boost direct trade between the two countries and will try to realize the transactions carried in the letter of intent, namely those worth U.S.\$352.5 million covering rubber, coffee, cement, textile raw materials and plywood.

VISITING AUSTRALIAN MPS VIEW TRANSMIGRATION

BK280721 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] David Connolly, head of the Australian parliamentary delegation, has said that he fully understands Indonesia's transmigration program. Speaking at a dinner reception hosted by Irian Jaya Governor Izaac Hindom in Jayapura last night, David Connolly said that the Australian parliamentary delegation had obtained wide information about the transmigration program during its visit to Indonesia. He added that the transmigration program is not only useful for the even distribution of inhabitants and labor but is also conducive to promoting the economic condition in various regions in Indonesia.

Connolly said that the visit of the Australian parliamentary delegation was designed to enhance mutual understanding and remove misunderstanding which has been surging recently.

TRANSMIGRATION PROGRAM GOAL NOT 'JAVANIZATION'

BK280714 Jakarta THE INDONESIA TIMES in English 24 Jan 86 p 4

[Editorial: "No Javanization"]

[Text] In order to separate a certain part of Indonesia from the unitary Republic of Indonesia, or to encourage and support a separatist movement in Indonesia, an accusation of Javanization has been often levelled against the Indonesian central government. Those who wish to separate the province of Irian Jaya from Indonesia have been deliberately spreading the news that the Indonesian transmigration programme in Irian Jaya is to Javanize Irian Jaya and swallow the indigenous Melanesian ethnic component. The voice to this effect has been expressed every now and then by certain groups of people in the PNG (Papua New Guinea), Australia and the Netherlands.

Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja on his recent visit to the Netherlands, stressed that the transmigration programme realised in Irian Jaya is by no means "Javanization" but aimed at bringing the people of Irian Jaya to a higher living standard and to a level already achieved by their brothers living in other parts of the country.

The transmigrants from Java island are trained farmers and experts in their agricultural field and have been made prepared to join local people and their culture wherever they are placed in the province of Irian Jaya. Besides, they relieve the shortage of labor force in the province. It is hoped that they will impart to the local villagers and farmers their knowledge and expertise in farming and agriculture and in living a more advanced life.

It has never been the intention of the Indonesian Government to efface any ethnic group and entity in the Republic but to let it bloom and flourish to contribute to national culture which is of the synthesis of the cultures of more than twenty cultural and ethnic groups throughout Indonesia, including the Melanesian ethnic group in east Indonesia where Irian Jaya is situated. It is the policy of the government of Indonesia to encourage the growth of the ethnic and cultural components of the state and be benefitted from their achievements and attainment which will contribute to the enrichment of national culture and entity.

Our founding fathers realised that Indonesia consists of diverse and heterogenous components; be it racial, ethnic, linguistic, geographic, cultural components, etc. That is why they formulated "Bhinneka Tunggal Ika" or Unity in Diversity as the official motto of the state which is inscribed in its Coat of Arms.

In Indonesia diversity in the ethnic field is obvious, though Malay race is strongly dominant. It is not uncommon in the Indonesian islands to see that the inhabitants of one small area may be of widely different racial types. For instance in Irian Jaya dwarf-like people may exist side by side with giant-like people. In one village people may have a distinctly Semitic appearance while the people of the next village are of an unmistakably negroid type. There is no single island where the population is not racially mixed.

Indonesia is not founded on one race only but on a mixture of races. It does not belong to any specific race like Malay, Melanesian, Bali and Javanese race, but to all the races inhabiting the Indonesian archipelagic state. So there is no question of effacing certain ethnic groups or Javanization. Such fears should not be entertained at all.

MALAYSIACOMMENTARY ON INDOCHINA FOREIGN MINISTERS TALKS

BK271035 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea met in Vientiane, the Lao capital, for their semiannual conference last week. Of particular interest to ASEAN and to all those governments, which would like to see an end to the turmoil within Kampuchea, is the emergence of a definite plan for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from the country. Unfortunately, this time, as in all previous conferences held with its two neighbors, Vietnam has used the occasion to publicize its own viewpoints on Kampuchea. At the conference held in Phnom Penh last year, Vietnam spread false hopes about a speedy solution to the Kampuchean crisis by mentioning a particular year by which all its troops will be withdrawn from Kampuchea. The world has grown accustomed to that kind of fallacy and to the delaying tactics of Hanoi.

There is much talk about the need for peace and reconciliation, but action speaks louder than words. The particular actions of Vietnam during the weekend were more shocking than all its previous ones. Apart from the regular incursions into Thai territory across the border with Kampuchea, this time the Vietnamese carried out attacks on a Thai naval base as well.

It is hard to reconcile this with profession of peaceful intention. Again, the Vietnamese and their allied Heng Samrin regime made much of the fact that the Pol Pot faction is still a force to be reckoned with. A more fundamental issue is not the past record or reputation of Pol Pot but the illegal nature of the Vietnamese presence in Kampuchea. The very fact that no less than 170,000 or more troops have to be deployed in Kampuchea to prop up the Heng Samrin regime is abundant evidence of the lack of credibility for Hanoi in the perception of the Kampuchean people.

On several occasions, ASEAN leaders have reiterated that only a political settlement can bring peace to Kampuchea and lead to the desirable goal of establishing Southeast Asia as a zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality. That was the view contained in an official statement issued by the Thai Foreign Ministry last week. The Malaysian foreign minister, Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen, also emphasized the need to allow the Kampucheans a role in the political process. That would be the best way to ensure that a government can emerge in Kampuchea which would represent substantially the will of the people. The generous supply of arms and other forms to the support of Vietnam by the Soviet Union have made the Vietnamese leaders more arrogant and determined to change the entire identity and character of Kampuchean society to serve the interests of Hanoi. It is hardly surprising that assistance has been given by the PRC to the Khmer Rouge to attack the Vietnamese and Heng Samrin elements. If the cycle of attacks and counterattacks were to continue, more nations would be drawn into the conflict and there is clear and present danger of countries, far and near, being affected.

The vote last year at the UN General Assembly debate on Kampuchea indicated the support given by a majority of UN members to the ASEAN posture on Kampuchea. Vietnam must come to grips with reality and change its policy on Kampuchea.

MARCOS SPEAKS AT KBL RALLY IN ILOILO CITY

HK271142 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0745 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Speech by President Ferdinand Marcos at KBL rally in Iloilo City -- live, in English and Tagalog; capitalized passages spoken in Tagalog -- broadcast intercepted in progress]

[Text]Mayor Regalado (Kalibo), [applause] I would like to greet the capitan of the cockpit, the speaker Jose Aldeguer! [applause] [Words indistinct] whose real name, according to our friends here, is capitan of the cockpit. I (?greet) each and everyone of you, special visitors -- we have here with us also (Dading) Villareal, the son of former speak Villareal. [applause] Ah, where is ex-Congress-woman Consing, Nena Consing of Capiz? Vice Governor (Luping) If the island-province of Guimaras, Governor (Luping). I greet the ministers who are here, headed by minister of the budge, Minister Alba. [applause] You better clap for him -- he is the one who gives all the money, and clap for [word indistinct]. Minister Laya of Education; [applause] Cendana of Information; [applause] chairman of Philsuma [Philippine Sugar Marketing Association] Freddy Elizalde; [applause] the PNB [Philippine National Bank] President Placido Mapa; [applause] he was trying to hide because he knows that we will get money from the Philippine National Bank. [laughter]

Let me thank each and every one of you for your coming here and filling up the entire athletic bowl and stadium. I think that this must be a crowd of about a hundred to 2 hundred thousands -- 250,000 because there are people also at the back of this grandstand.

I come with the KBL team as a candidate for president, but I come to you today not just as a candidate, I come to you as president of the Republic of the Philippines. First of all allow me to thank you for having [words indistinct], YOU HAVE DESIGNATED YOUR HUMBLE SERVANT TO SERVE AS PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINE REPUBLIC DURING THE PAST 20 YEARS. YOU HAVE ENTRUSTED IN HIM YOUR FAITH IN THE RUNNING OF OUR NATIONAL GOVERNMENT. The entire government is being run by your humble servant and so I come to you today, perhaps less as a candidate but more as your president of the Republic of the Philippines. [applause] because as president of the Republic of the Philippines, you entrusted me with the welfare, the peace and order, the development and programs of the entire Philippine Republic, and of each and every one of the 54 million Filipinos. In 1965 you voted me as president. In 1969 you also supported me as president. I have been supported by you, not only in 1969 but in the plebiscite of 1976 when the question was asked: Do you want President Marcos to continue as president of the Republic under martial law? And in '76 you answered: Yes, we want Marcos! You [words indistinct] entrusted to me the authority and the power that goes with the presidency of the Republic. Even in 1981 you gave me 92 percent of all the votes that were cast in that presidential election, and this is why I come to you today because I have cut my term of 6 years by 1 year and 7 months in order that we may have an election because it is only during this chaotic period where we hear the advice of some of those in the opposition calling for us to bring in the Communists to help us run the government. You have heard the nephew of my opponent, Benigno Aquino III, who is the son of the brother of Ninoy Aquino. He told you that Ninoy Aquino was on the way to the Philippines in order to bring about a reconciliation among the different factions but were (?aiming) on the authority of the president. [sentence as heard] This is true. Ninoy Aquino called me up 1 year before he died and he also informed the first lady when I sent the first lady to see him, to protect himself because there was a conspiracy to kill him -- we did not want him to come immediately. We wanted to protect him, and he agreed. When I talked to him over the telephone, for I agreed to talk to him over the telephone when he sent an emissary to me, begging that he should now have some kind of dialogue with me because I had conferred the death sentence on him.

He called me up and said: Don't you think that it is about time that you use all the talents available to the Filipino people to run the government? And I said: There is only one mission that I want you to perform. And what is that mission? The mission, I said, is reconciliation. I know that you can influence all these members of the opposition and bring about a reconciliation, not only with the legitimate opposition but perhaps even with the illegitimate opposition. And so Ninoy and I had a secret agreement, and this is why it is so ridiculous for anyone to claim that we had the intention to kill him.

If we wanted to kill him, all we had to do was to wait for his death sentence to be implemented. But it was something like for General Zia of Pakistan -- wait for Ali Bhutto to be hanged, and that's the end of the story. But no, I had a mission for him. I knew that he was also close to some of the leaders of the Communist Party. I knew that he could talk to them better than I could or anyone [words indistinct]. And I wanted him to come and establish the rapport that was lacking between the rebels in the hills who are not perhaps all Communists but renegades, outlaws, robbers, gunmen, extortionists. Many of them are not truly Communists, but there are some among them who are planning to enter and join the government of the Philippines through the back door, and that back door is through the opposition party.

I know, my friends, that we all realize this danger now. But when you made me president, you made me the guardian for the safety of the entire Philippines. You put on my shoulder the heavy responsibility. That responsibility is: You, who have been a soldier protecting the Republic of the Philippines, you will continue. KEEP UP THE WORK AS A SENTINEL AND GUARD OF OUR REPUBLIC. YOU ARE THE WATCHMAN, THE SOLDIER. You will be the guard of the entire Republic of the Philippines, that is why we put you in the highest position in the land in order that you may know everything that happens in this country. And you told me -- ON MY SHOULDERS LIES THE HEAVY DUTY, WHICH YOU TOLD ME TO CARE FOR: YOU TOLD ME TO KEEP THE PEACE -- take care of our peace and order. That is your primary duty, and this was your order to me as president of the Republic. Even if I were not a candidate, it would be incumbent upon me to now go all over the Philippines and cry out my orders from you, because your orders to me were: You must look around, you should be the first to tell us if there is danger in the land. You are president of the Republic of the Philippines. YOU ARE THE SENTINEL, THE GUARDIAN, YOU SHOULD CRY OUT IN WARNING IF THERE IS DANGER.

And so today WE SEE THE DANGER FACING OUR NATION, THIS IS THE DANGER OF COMMUNISM WHICH THEY SAY THEY WILL BRING INTO OUR CABINET. And you know [words indistinct], in my viewpoint we are facing three dangers: One is the danger from communism if they allow the communist front in the cabinet, we will have a civil war, A BLOODY BATTLE, LIKE THAT IN INDONESIA WHEN THEY ALLOWED THE COMMUNISTS IN THE CABINET -- WHAT HAPPENED THERE? THERE WAS FIGHTING AND THE ANTICOMMUNISTS WERE KILLED, AND PRESIDENT SUHARTO ESCAPED IN THE END AS WELL AS SECRETARY NASUTION WHO FOUGHT THE COMMUNISTS. BUT THERE WAS A CIVIL WAR, BLOODY FIGHTING. WHAT HAPPENED? SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND TO ONE MILLION PEOPLE DIED, MOST OF THEM CIVILIANS LIKE MANY OF US. They were all civilians who died because they had no weapons. This always the result of a bloody civil war, and this will happen if we allow the Communists to enter the government, (?because) you and I would never allow the Communists to run our government, the Armed Forces would never allow the Communists to run the government, and there would be a bloody civil war. The military will suffer casualties, that is all right [words indistinct] because that is their purpose in wearing a uniform and using a gun. But you, you my friends, YOU FELLOW CIVILIANS WHO HAVE NO ARMS, YOU WILL BE THE FIRST TO SUFFER AND, JUST LIKE IN INDONESIA, MILLIONS WILL DIE AND MOST OF THEM WILL BE YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN AND THE OLD PEOPLE. WE CANNOT ALLOW THIS TO HAPPEN. NOW WHILE THERE IS STILL TIME, while they are still working at it, LET US USE THE WEAPONS THAT ARE GIVEN US, THE BALLOTS.

We do not ask you for your life as we did during the guerrilla days, we do not ask you for your property, we do not ask you for your honor, but we ask you for the use of your ballot, while you can still use it, because these opponents of mine are conducting themselves -- the first thing that they will do, if they ever win, is they will deprive you of the right to vote. [Words indistinct]. They will deprive you of the right to vote. There will be no elections. There will be [words indistinct], they may even proclaim martial law and arrest many of us. But we will fight them and there would be a bloody civil war.

I, for one, would not agree to the Communist taking over the entire government. You would not agree to [words indistinct] [applause] if they would proclaim martial law and they would start arresting all of you, all of us, we will fight back. Then they would abolish the Batasan, they would abolish everything, they will put the chief of staff [words indistinct] our Armed Forces, then they will take over the entire government.

They will deprive you of the right to vote, there will be no elections. You who were given property and land, they will take back all the land, your homes even the [words indistinct], they will [word indistinct] the land from the owners, for under a communist regime no one can own property or [words indistinct]. There must be freedom in our country, let us vote for that freedom. [Words indistinct] known as the land of the free, as the land of the [words indistinct]. **RUNNING THROUGH YOUR VEINS RUNS THE BLOOD OF OUR HEROES WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES SO THAT WE WOULD KNOW TRUE FREEDOM AND THE HONOR OF OUR COUNTRY.** [applause] Don't ever forget that, don't let anybody degrade you or tell you [words indistinct] that you are less a man than the heroes who passed ahead of us. No! **COURSING THROUGH YOUR VEINS IS THE BLOOD OF OUR FALLEN HEROES;** don't ever forget that. [Words indistinct] before we gamble our lives and our properties as well as our honor, before there is a civil war, you and I should use the power that is given us by our Constitution. The power to vote, and this is why I am here before you. I am here before you, not only as candidate but as president of the Republic of the Philippines, and as president I say: Danger! We are facing danger, and while there is time, let us eliminate this danger by voting for Marcos-Tolentino in the coming election! [applause, cheers]

[Words indistinct] MNLF under Nur Misuari, Palawan, Mindanao, Basilan, Sulu, Tawitawi -- **THEY WILL GIVE THEM AWAY, THEY ARE PLAYING GAMES WITH OUR BELOVED ISLANDS FOR WHICH WE PAID WITH OUR BLOOD.** They are playing games with the welfare of our people. They act as if they were irresponsible children of low mental age. How can you [word indistinct] of giving up Palawan, Mindanao, Basilan, Sulu and Tawitawi, just like that, at the snap of a finger. And you and I, while there is time, we must stop this once and for all. Marcos-Tolentino are there ready to be used as [words indistinct].

THAT IS THE SECOND DANGER. THE THIRD DANGER: These people are asking [words indistinct]. This is another danger. [Words indistinct] be flippant and be casual about economic recovery. You and I know that we suffered in the last 2 years, and yet they talk of it as if it were something that we should laugh about, and they say Marcos has not done anything about it. If Marcos did not do anything about it, we would now be under (?the sea), we would have lost homes and property, we would be a lost nation. But Marcos did everything to cut down expenses and eliminated the big deficit and organized the economic recovery program recognized by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. Do they have a similar program that would be acceptable to neutral observers like the IMF and the World Bank? They laugh about it. They laugh as if it were something that is of no importance to each and every one of you, and yet you and I know that we have suffered in the last several years. We have taken the bitter medicine that is necessary. We have spent less in the budget of our government. We have eliminated the deficit. We have lowered some of the taxes; instead of increasing taxes we have improved the efficiency of the collection of taxes. We have brought down the sales tax from 20 percent to 10 percent in essential consumer goods, including construction materials, food, medicine.

If they say the prices will be brought down by them, how? There are only two ways in which to bring down prices. One, reduce the amount of money in circulation; two, increase the production. [Words indistinct] inflation has adopted both of them. What is the program of the opposition? They laugh and say, oh, we will do better than Marcos. What have they shown? When they were in the Batasang Pambansa, did they offer any credible [words indistinct] program? They had one-third of the members of the Batasang Pambansa. Did any of them offer any program for economic recovery? No, all they did was criticize the government. There was nothing substantial, and this is why I consider this the biggest danger, because great numbers of the opposition are acting like small children. They think that the problems that we are facing are something to be laughed at, something to be just toyed around with, and I think this is more dangerous than either (?communism) or even, ah, this giving away of our land. Because when you have people irresponsible like them, you will have a civil war.

Why? Because they may even be tempted to proclaim martial law when they become [words indistinct], something happens to Marcos or to Tolentino, or they win the election. I suspect that what they are planning is to proclaim martial law and arrest everybody who is against them. But we will not allow that! Marcos-Tolentino, the KBL, and all of those who are the sons of the heroes who died ahead of us will fight any attempt to deprive the Filipinos of their freedom, their right to justice, and their honor. [applause]

So, my friends, we have outlined to you all these things. Do not believe -- PAY NO ATTENTION TO THOSE PEOPLE WHO COME HERE AND DO NOTHING. ALL THEY DO IS TALK ABOUT NINYO AQUINO. WE, WHO WERE ALSO FRIENDS OF NINYO AQUINO IN THE PAST, SYMPATHIZE AND FEEL SAD THAT NINYO DIED, BUT AS HIS NEPHEW HAS SAID, [words indistinct], THAT CORY AQUINO IS SOMETHING ELSE, SHE DOES NOT HAVE NINYO'S INTELLIGENCE. LOOK AT HER, WHAT HAS SHE BEEN SAYING? The moment I win as president, I will have Marcos arrested. [Words indistinct] BUT AS YOU CAN SEE, I AM ACCOMPANIED BY A BEAUTIFUL WOMAN. I AM SURPRISED HERE IN ILOILO -- ALL THE WOMEN ARE BEAUTIFUL. [cheers] ALL THE BEAUTIFUL WOMEN, MORE SO ESPECIALLY THE OLDER ONES. [laughter] BUT I NOTICE THAT WHILE I AM SPEAKING, YOUR EARS ARE TUNED TO ME BUT YOUR EYES ARE TURNED TOWARDS THE FIRST LADY. I TOO KEEP LOOKING AT THE FIRST LADY AND I AM HOPING WE CAN GO HOME EARLY. YOU KNOW, SHE SINGS VERY WELL. DO YOU KNOW, WHEN I WAS COURTING HER, IT TOOK ONLY 11 DAYS! BUT THAT WAS NOT THE MIRACLE; THE MIRACLE WAS THAT SHE LET ME SING TO HER. I SERENADED HER AND SHE SEEMED PLEASED. THEN WHEN WE WERE ALMOST MARRIED I FOUND OUT THAT SHE WAS THE NUMBER ONE SINGER AT THE WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY. SO I STOPPED SINGING. That was the end of the singing career of Ferdinand Marcos! [laughter]

BEFORE I FORGET, LET ME TELL YOU THAT AS I COME AS PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC, I HAVE SOMETHING TO OFFER YOU. [applause] I have come here to solve some of your problems. [Words indistinct] I come more as president of the Republic than as a candidate. NOW LET US SEE, YOUR MAIN PROBLEM IS THE ELECTRICITY. [Passage indistinct]. Panay will soon be connected with the geothermal source of energy by a submarine cable. I now order -- THERE YOU GO CLAPPING WHEN I STILL HAVE NOT SAID ANYTHING. [laughter] I hereby order the president of the National Power Corporation [words indistinct]. You are hereby directed to immediately undertake a study and bring down the electricity rates now in Iloilo immediately. [cheers, applause] This includes the entire island of Panay! [cheers] In your presence -- and I ask all the governors and the [words indistinct] to come here and be present during the signing [words indistinct] -- I also now order that this [words indistinct] be started immediately and that Minister Alba set aside whatever funds are necessary for this commission [words indistinct]. [applause] In your presence therefore I sign this [word indistinct].

All those who borrowed (?crop) loans at an annual rate of interest of 42 percent -- where is President Mapa? President Mapa of the PNB and DBP [Development Bank of the Philippines], and Landbank [words indistinct].

I order [words indistinct] part of this interest and bring the interest down to 16 percent, [cheers, applause] (?48) percent down to 16 percent!

I understand that some of the -- they call them (?squatters) [words indistinct], in whatever state, I have signed an order that ah, [words indistinct] the National Housing Authority to protect those who have occupied the different estates including the [words indistinct] estates which are [words indistinct], as a priority urban land reform. [applause] I now order the National Housing Authority to take over the administration of the (?30) estates, the [words indistinct], and we [words indistinct] of the squatters on these estates. [applause]

I stand in your presence, the presidential [word indistinct] converting the West Visayan State College in Iloilo City [cheers] into a state university. [cheers, applause] It will be known as the Visayan State University, [cheers] integrating the Iloilo National College of Agriculture in the municipality of (?Lampunao), province of Iloilo, into the university [words indistinct]. [applause]

In your presence I sign this presidential proclamation number (?2).

There are some (?deep wells) for potable water and other, ah, [word indistinct]. I hereby order that in the next [word indistinct] of infrastructure, those who have requested, ah, [words indistinct] to put up, ah, these local waterworks and be given priority, and this order I give to Minister Alba and Minister Hipolito of public works. [applause] I also order that now [words indistinct] an international [word indistinct] (?port) in Panay Island, especially in Iloilo. [applause] With this (?port) now operational, it will become a major factor in the (?uptake) of economic activity in Iloilo and western Visayas. More employment in, ah, fishery production and [words indistinct]. I therefore (?declare) as of today the availability of the international [words indistinct] of Iloilo, our [words indistinct].

I do not (?aim) to go through what has been done for Iloilo. A total of [figure indistinct] billion pesos has been set for the Panay Island provinces. I don't need to repeat also to you that the power that you have granted to us, THE POWER YOU HAVE ENTRUSTED TO YOUR HUMBLE SERVANT IS FOR THE BENEFIT NOT ONLY OF A FEW PEOPLE BUT ALSO FOR THE WELFARE FOR THE LOWER CLASSES, THE WEAK, AND THE POOR MEN LIKE OURSELVES. WHILE MARCOS IS PRESIDENT AND TOLENTINO IS VICE PRESIDENT, REST ASSURED THAT WE WILL NOT FORGET THE PEOPLE HERE ON PANAY ISLAND, ESPECIALLY IN ILOILO. [applause] THIS MAN TURING TOLENTINO, NUMBER ONE, VALEDICTORIAN, COLLEGE OF LAW, UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES; NUMBER ONE IN THE BAR EXAMINATION; NUMBER ONE IN ALL THAT HE DOES; AUTHOR OF BOOKS -- ALL THE THINGS I HAVE DONE, HE HAS TOO. HE WAS AN AMBASSADOR ALSO KNOWN AS A LAW EXPERT, NOT JUST HERE IN THE PHILIPPINES BUT THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. He is a recognized international law expert and recognized law professor, he is the author of many books known by university students not only here but also abroad. THIS IS WHY I PICKED HIM, THIS MAN AS VICE PRESIDENT, EVEN THOUGH WE DO NOT AGREE ON SOME THINGS, ON SOME POINTS OF THE LAW AND GOVERNMENT; BUT AS SOME PEOPLE IN OUR OLD CONGRESS REMEMBER, WHEN HE WAS MAJORITY FLOOR LEADER AND I WAS MINORITY FLOOR LEADER, WE USED TO DEBATE. SO PEOPLE SAID THAT WHEN MARCOS AND TOLENTINO DEBATED, THEY WERE VERY INTELLIGENT. THIS IS WHY I CHOSE HIM BECAUSE, IF SOMETHING HAPPENS TO ME -- GOD FORBID -- HE WILL BECOME PRESIDENT AND WILL KNOW HOW TO RUN THE GOVERNMENT VERY WELL. He is the best that we can offer, both from the KBL and from the opposition as vice presidential candidate -- that is Turing Tolentino! [applause] SO DO NOT FORGET -- IF YOU VOTE FOR MARCOS, TOLENTINO WILL BE NEXT. MARCOS-TOLENTINO AGAINST DANGER! Long live KBL! [cheers] Long live Panay Island! [cheers] Long live Iloilo! [cheers] Long live KBL! [cheers] Long live the Marcos-Tolentino team! [cheers] Long live [word indistinct]! [cheers] Long live [word indistinct]! [applause]

I THANK YOU ALL WHO CAME HERE, those who waited patiently. This is one of the biggest crowds that I have ever addressed in the entire campaign, [applause] and some of the most enthusiastic, especially the ladies. [laughter] HERE I WAS TRYING TO GET CLOSE TO THEM BUT SOMEONE SLAPPED MY HAND. [laughter]

The sugar industry -- we have created the, ah, new [word indistinct] corporation, and not only the Nasutra [National Sugar Trading Corporation] this new [word indistinct] corporation is known as the, ah, Philippine Sugar Marketing Association, Philsuma. THIS REPLACES NASUTRA. THE PHILSUMA CHAIRMAN IS NONE OTHER THAN FREDDY ELIZALDE. [applause] So in order that we can pay for the sugar that is being delivered now, I have directed that the amount of 250 million pesos be (?lent) by (six) members of a consortium of banks. [Words indistinct] THAT 250 MILLION PESOS WILL COME FROM THE BANKS BUT IF THAT IS DELAYED I hereby direct Minister Alba to advance the amount of 250 million pesos from the (?Casino) Trust Fund. [Passage indistinct] We are (?now able) to maintain the price of 300 pesos. I order the prime minister [words indistinct] and the governor of the Central Bank to advance 1 billion pesos [word indistinct] the current surplus of sugar in the entire Philippines and bring the price all the way up to 300 pesos.

So that there will be no problem, this new private corporation is composed of planters, millers, traders, brokers. Anyone can become a member of this private corporation, so there is no [word indistinct] in Iloilo. Long live Iloilo! [cheers] Long live Panay Island! That is the answer. At the same time I am asking the Nasutra, under Ambassador Benedicto, to start using the American sugar quota which we have so that we can sell our current sugar crop and, ah, immediately to deliver the amount of 18 million pesos through Philsuma (?today). [applause]

Ah, what day is today? [unidentified voice answers: "Monday"] Monday? Today is Monday, the 27th. Within 24 hours you must deliver this amount. [applause] I hereby issue this order for the advancement of 1 billion pesos to the Philsuma so that they can pay all the, ah, ah, sugar that is expected, and the surplus amounts to about 200-300, 300,000 tons of sugar, and this will remove the surplus [words indistinct] and will bring the price of [word indistinct] domestic sugar to 300 pesos per picul. Long live the sugar industry! [applause]

Once again, I THANK YOU this is one of the biggest crowds that I was in in the campaign. Probably you have here about 200 to 250,000 people. My congratulations to each and every one of you and most of all to all those who were not able to come -- the message that comes from your president: And that is, now while we still have time, let us protect our country. While we still have the power, let us protect ourselves. You [words indistinct], you are now [words indistinct], let us protect the authority that was granted us by the Constitution, let us not allow the opposition to tamper with the present democratic system that we have and bring about a dictatorship, bring about a communist, ah, dictatorship. This we can do by voting Marcos-Tolentino, Marcos-Tolentino! [applause] Long live KBL! [cheers] Long live Iloilo! [applause] Long live Panay! [cheers] Long live [word indistinct]. [cheers] Long live [word indistinct]. [cheers] Long live Iloilo! [cheers] Long live all of you! [cheers]

[Words indistinct] agrarian farmers who are given [words indistinct].

[Announcervoice over: You have just heard President Marcos' speech in front of thousands of people here in Iloilo.]

[Words indistinct] I am very happy that you have patiently [words indistinct] even up to the front of this grandstand.

I hope that you will always remember this: So long as I am president of the Republic of the Philippines, you can be assured that the power that has been granted to me [words indistinct] will not be utilized for the welfare of only a few but for the welfare of the great number of our people, especially the poor and the weak and the oppressed and those who [words indistinct]. Vote for the Marcos-Tolentino team, and remember they are your weapons for freedom and democracy. Do not ever forget that we are ready to die for our country and for our people. Thank you very much. [applause]

MARCOS ADDRESSES ZAMBOANGA RALLY 28 JANUARY

HK281045 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0730 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Speech by President Ferdinand Marcos at KBL rally in Zamboanga City -- live, in English and Tagalog; capitalized passages spoken in Tagalog -- broadcast intercepted in progress]

[Text]MY FRIENDS, THE VICE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE, NONE OTHER THAN TURING TOLENTINO! LONG LIVE TOLENTINO! [cheers] I THANK YOU.... I am told that, although there was a heavy rain here, you stayed for the meeting and for this rally. When they told me that you were staying here, with the heavy rain, although some of the pilots recommended that we return (?to Mactan), I said: We must not disappoint the people of Zamboanga and Camboanga (?del Norte), [applause] and we must thank God for allowing us to continue with this rally because he has stopped the rain. So I hope that none of you get sick [words indistinct].

[Speech interrupted by music, followed by announcer saying: WE HAVE HAD A SLIGHT COMMUNICATION BREAKDOWN ON OUR LINES, PLEASE HOLD ON. Music continues for 5 minutes.] Dodie Boy Penalosa is the flyweight champion of the world in boxing, and when he was young he suffered from polio which withered his left leg. His left leg is smaller than his right. When I was giving him this big award as the world champion [words indistinct], champions who are Filipinos, I asked him: When you are fighting a very tight fight, do you ever feel pain in that withered left leg of yours? And he told me: Yes, I do, but what you do is (?ignore) it. [Words indistinct], and I remember when I [words indistinct] the representative as the champion of 54 million Filipinos. I remember that I am champion. [applause] And so for the 54 million Filipinos, since I am champion of [words indistinct], I conduct myself like a champion. [applause] Once a champion always a champion! And so I thought to myself, if this young man can, so can Marcos. I CAN DO THE SAME, EVEN IF I FEEL PAIN, even if my left knee is pain-ing me, I walk straight. Once a champion, always a champion! [applause]

You know, talking about wounds, during the war, before the withdrawal action as the delaying [words indistinct], for the entire USAFE [United States Armed Forces in the Far East], withdrawing toward Bataan from Lingayan down from (?Bataan), and [word indistinct] delaying action battle was in Barrio (?Piog), town of Poroc, Pampanga. I was wounded and I was left behind by my comrades and I was trying to crawl into a foxhole, but I heard a cavalry man come forward when he saw [words indistinct]. He picked me up at full gallop [words indistinct] and put me astride his saddle and took me into a safe area; but in so doing, he also was wounded, and we both came down from the horse and we started praying. As we were bleeding together, I took out my rosary and he took out his prayer beads, and I told him: You are a [word indistinct] and I am a Christian, but our blood is mixing on Philippine soil and he said: You pray to one god and I pray to another, but they are the same God and therefore [words indistinct] both Muslim and Christian in our country will always be [words indistinct]. [cheers]

And we will never allow the separation of our Muslim brothers from their Christian brothers. And I swore, I swore then, as we were bleeding together, as he had saved my life, as a Muslim has saved my life, that someday I too will save the life not only of one Muslim but many Muslims! [applause] And that is why it has been my policy always to try and help our brother Muslims and to prevent any further bloodshed between Christians and Muslims. And this is why I talked, I telephoned to Colonel al-Qadhdhafi of Libya when we were negotiating a ceasefire!

Negotiating a ceasefire, I sent the first lady with some of [words indistinct] to Libya and I was surprised, when I was playing golf one afternoon, I was called to the telephone by the first lady and I [words indistinct] her as she told me: There is a friend of yours who wants to talk to you over the telephone. And I took the telephone and it was Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and he told me: We have [words indistinct] to settle the problem of the cease-fire in Mindanao, Basilan and Tawitawi because the heads of states of all the Muslim (?cities), Middle East, are waiting for me. So we [words indistinct] the cease-fire. I said: I want a cease-fire, ah, Mr President, and I would like to stop the fighting as soon as possible. I do not want to (?see) either Muslims or Christians suffer and die in this unnecessary war. And so he offered me the same offer that was offered to the opposition member, to Butz Aquino. He said: You give an independent state for all the Muslims -- Palawan, Mindanao, Basilan, Sulu and Tawitawi. And I said: What do you mean?

That all this land will be transferred to an independent state and you will recognize them. Those are the conditions under which we will have a cease-fire. But I told him: We cannot do this because I have no power to segregate and to transfer any of the territories or lands of the Republic of the Philippines. And (?he) said: I thought you were [words indistinct] of martial law. I told him: Yes, I am not in favor of martial law but in accordance with the Constitution of the Philippines, and even though I don't believe in [words indistinct] Constitutions, I don't believe in plebiscites because I told him I will have to call a plebiscite or a referendum to find out if the people in Palawan, Mindanao, Basilan, Sulu, and Tawitawi were willing to (?have) either an independent state or [words indistinct] over a compromise; a compromise of an autonomous state or two, autonomous region to be run by Muslims and, if possible, to be run by those who all now belong to the Moro National Liberation Front. And he argued [words indistinct] an autonomous government. And finally I convinced him; I convinced him -- unlike these members of the opposition who gave up and agreed with the [words indistinct] an independent state that we give away Mindanao, Basilan, Sulu and Tawitawi, including the state of Sabah, to form a separate state. But I insisted, and so Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said: You are a very obstinate leader. You are a stronger leader than I thought you were, because you have even convinced me that the people in Mindanao may not constitute the majority of Muslims. And so I said: No, I am going to invite you to come to the Philippines and see for yourself. You [words indistinct] believe that Manila was controlled by Muslims, do you believe that the whole of Luzon was controlled by Muslims? And I told him [words indistinct] Christians [words indistinct] and Muslims should be brothers. And he replied: [words indistinct] I don't [words indistinct] war to continue. And finally we agreed [words indistinct] and he said: Do you authorize your wife, Madame Imelda Romualdez Marcos, [words indistinct]

[Announcer: WE INTERRUPT THIS BRIEFLY BECAUSE OF COMMUNICATIONS PROBLEMS. Music continues for 10 minutes.]

[Announcer: THE CROWDS ARE GOING BERSERK, AND THE FIRST LADY IS BEING MOBBED. MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT ARTURO TOLENTINO IS ALSO HERE AND HAPPY TO SEE THE CROWDS. HERE IN ZAMBOANGA YOU SEE MANY COLORFUL SCENES. WE ARE HAVING SOME PROBLEMS WITH OUR TRANSMISSION BECAUSE OF ATMOSPHERIC TROUBLE BUT WE WILL BE BACK SOON. Music continues for 10 minutes.]

[Announcer: We see that President Marcos is ready once again to continue his message here in Zamboanga City, Region 9. Friends, President Marcos:]

[Passage indistinct] ...the ballot and can utilize this in order to protect our country and our countrymen. Now while you still can prevent the Communists from entering the government, now is the time in which you and I must act. YOUR ORDERS TO ME WERE: YOU ARE THE GUARDIAN OF OUR NATION. You must take care of it, and if you see any danger you must shout: Danger! I come to you today not only as a candidate but as president of the Republic of the Philippines, and I come to you and shout: Danger! DANGER IS WHAT WE FACE! Danger for you and me! Danger for the Republic of the Philippines! Danger for our future generations! But now while we can still do something about it, let us exercise the power of the constitution of the Philippines. THAT POWER IS IN THE BALLOT, it is in your ballot. Before they can take that away from you, use it to protect yourselves, use it to protect the Republic of the Philippines, use it to protect our future generations. Vote Marcos-Tolentino! [cheers, chants of Marcos! Marcos!]

[Words indistinct] they are also a cause of danger, [words indistinct] because they are playing with your destiny and your future. They consider [words indistinct] in their fight for power. They don't really care about what happens to you. But the Marcos administration has done everything in order to help the poor, the weak, the oppressed, and the small and little people in our country. The power that you have given to me as president of the Republic of the Philippines, we utilize to bring up our little people. And we [words indistinct], we gave them [words indistinct] in order that they could transfer authority and power to the men in the villages. And therefore we must not give up this thing. You must not in any manner compromise the power of [words indistinct]. When you use that power, be sure that you are protecting your interests. When you use that power, be sure that you are protecting the Republic of the Philippines.

[Words indistinct], are you going to protect the Republic of the Philippines or [words indistinct] under inexperienced people? No! We should never allow these people who are toying and playing with our destiny to [words indistinct].

[Man shouts: Long live Marcos! cheers, chants of long live Marcos-Tolentino!]

One announcement: In order that we can strengthen the autonomous region here in Mindanao and Basilan, Sulu and Tawitawi, I hereby order the merger of the two autonomous regions into one region! [cheers] I order that the two regions now get together and immediately determine what are the steps necessary so that there will be one, only one autonomous region. [cheers] Long live the autonomous region of Mindanao! [cheers]

[Words indistinct] a territory [words indistinct] but it shall be given all the powers as may be granted to it, including [words indistinct] as part of the [words indistinct] the autonomous region as (?almost) a separate (?government).

[Man shouts: Long live Marcos!, cheers]

I also order -- and after a long time of study [words indistinct] now establish the barter trade agreement between the Philippines and other countries in the south. [cheers, chants of Marcos!]

[Words indistinct] of agrarian reform. I hereby sign an executive order under which all of this interest on overdue land amortization payments and all [word indistinct] rental are hereby (?condoned) upon the order of the president. [cheers]

[Words indistinct] to be given the authority to [words indistinct] emancipate the [words indistinct] whether they pay the amortization payments or not [words indistinct] titles right now.

[Announcer: AT THIS POINT THE PRESIDENT IS SIGNING SOME DIRECTIVES. THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH WAS INTERRUPTED FIVE TIMES BECAUSE OF THE ENTHUSIASTIC SHOUTING OF THE CROWD HERE IN THE [name indistinct] STADIUM IN ZAMBOANGA CITY. HERE IS THE PRESIDENT AGAIN:]

[Words indistinct] of a college of medicine [applause] in the Western Mindanao State University. [chants] I sign this executive order in your presence.

[Announcer: THE PRESIDENT IS SIGNING THIS EXECUTIVE ORDER CREATING THE NEW UNIVERSITY.]

[Words indistinct] Mindanao regional (?Board of Fisheries) into the Zamboanga State College of Marine and Science [words drowned out by cheering].

[Announcer: The enthusiastic crowd continues to shout happily. We can see in our people's faces how happy they are to see the president. He is now signing the documents for this project which will give our people a fine educational opportunity here in Region 9, especially here in Zamboanga City. The people continue shouting, saying their thanks to the president.]

I ask you: I have come to you as president of the Republic of the Philippines to try and help you, and I am always available to help you here in Zamboanga Norte, Zamboanga Sur and Zamboanga City. If ever [words indistinct], I am your friend and (?representative), and therefore I ask you: Give us the continued authority to be able to help you here in Zamboanga by voting Marcos-Tolentino! [cheers]

Don't forget Tolentino. Tolentino is the best man to take over if anything happens to Marcos. I know him. He was valedictorian in the college of law in U.P. [University of the Philippines] He was number one in the bar, like me. We were in congress together in both the House of Representatives and the Senate. That is the man who [words indistinct]. [cheers] Long live Marcos-Tolentino! [cheers]

All right. So once again I thank you for coming to this big rally. I understand [words drowned out by shouting]. YOU HAVE HEARD EVERYTHING I HAVE GIVEN YOU HERE. Once again I say: This is the biggest rally, I understand, that has ever been held here in Zamboanga and I thank you for it. Don't forget -- you are people who can protect the country now. I have only one vote. Each of you has only one vote. We are equal. But if you band together, rally together, then vote Marcos-Tolentino! Long live! Long live KBL! LONG LIVE ZAMBOANGA Thank you very much to you all! [cheers]

BERNAMA Report

BK281255 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 1249 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Manila, Jan 28 (BERNAMA) -- Philippine President Marcos Tuesday ordered the merger of the two southern Muslim autonomous governments and the re-establishment of barter trade agreements with Indonesia and Malaysia in what appeared to be his answer to the threat of the Filipino Muslim separatists.

He told thousands of people who gathered at a political rally in the southern Zamboanga City, some 2,000 km south of here, that the merger would "strengthen" the autonomous government in the strife-torn southern island of Mindanao, Basilan and Tawitawi.

The new single autonomous government will be within the jurisdiction of the Philippine Government and will have the power to collect taxes for its operational use, he added. Marcos indicated that the resumption of the barter trade activities, stopped in early 1980 because of the reported smuggling activities of Filipino Muslims, will enhance the economic wellbeing of some 5.4 million Filipino Muslims.

RADIO REPORTS AQUINO REMARKS ON BALLOT COUNTING

HK290523 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] The Aquino-Laurel opposition ticket goes on more campaign sorties today in Bulacan and in Metro Manila. This morning presidential bet Corazon Aquino and her running mate Salvador Laurel visited Sapang Palay and Bagong Silang in Bulacan. This afternoon they will lead motorcades and make campaign stops at the University of the East, Rizal Avenue in Manila, and in Balikbalik in Sampaloc district.

In her recent speeches, Mrs Aquino stressed the need for citizens to stay behind after voting and watch the counting of the ballots. She reiterated that call in a campaign speech in Imus, Cavite last night and in Ayala, Makati.

[Begin Aquino recording in Tagalog] We ask you for a sacrifice on the day of the election. If possible, let us stay at our precincts to keep an eye on the ballot counting. Let us not say that we will be excused on that day, so let Cory Aquino and Doy Laurel take care of everything. That will not do. What is needed is a personal commitment on the part of each and every Filipino who truly desires the return of justice and democracy in our country. [end recording]

AQUINO ON MARTIAL LAW CHARGE; QUICK COUNT PLAN

HK290257 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Opposition candidate Mrs Corazon Aquino yesterday denied President Marcos' allegation, made during a rally in Iloilo last Monday, that she is going to declare martial law if she is elected president. Mrs Aquino said she is firmly committed to dismantle all vestiges of martial law. Lawyer Rene Saguisag, spokesman for the Cory Aquino for President Movement, also deplored the alleged use by the ruling KBL of radio stations to announce that Mrs Aquino is withdrawing from the electoral race. A report from Mrs Aquino's camp said that they have confirmed that at least one radio station, DWRK -- FM, made such an announcement.

Meanwhile, lawyer Joker Arroyo, Mrs Aquino's legal counsel, criticized the Commission on Elections [Comelec] and said they are opposing operation quick count to be conducted by the government poll body. He said the Comelec has no business making an official quick count. Its duty is simply to make an official count. He said it is all right for any legitimate organization to conduct a quick count but it is not all right for the Comelec to conduct it because it is government body.

The Comelec yesterday reiterated its invitation to the National Movement for Free Elections [Namfrel] to join hands in its quick count project. The Comelec and Namfrel will meet today at the poll body's offices to thrash out some possibilities to settle their differences over the quick count project. Earlier the Comelec and Namfrel announced that they will conduct separate quick counts. Comelec chairman Victorino Savellano said, in inviting Namfrel, that the poll body will consider recommendations to safeguard the election returns.

OPPOSITION CRITICIZES SUSPENSION OF CLASSES

HK281509 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 28 Jan 86 pp 1, 9

[By Vicente B. Foz]

[Excerpt] The opposition said yesterday the Marcos regime suspended classes on all levels for 11 days before election day because it fears mock elections on campuses that confirm the overwhelming victory of Mrs. Corazon "Cory" Aquino and Slavador "Doy" Laurel, opposition presidential and vice-presidential candidates.

Laurel and Member of Parliament Aquilino Pimentel Jr. said President Marcos and the KBL are panicking over the outcome of the Feb. 7 elections.

In other developments:

1. Opposition leaders in Bulacan, Bataan, Olongapo City, Zambales, Pampanga, and Nueva Ecija will hold their biggest rally for the Aquino-Laurel tandem at 9 a.m. tomorrow in Sapang Palaya, San Jose del Monte, Bulacan. The six Central Luzon provinces will be represented in the rally, opposition leaders assured lawyer Jesus I. Santos, chairman of the Cory Aquino for President Movement in Bulacan.

2. The opposition media bureau said confidential information shows that a week before election day, Army checkpoints will be established in selected areas to tell people outright to vote for the KBL ticket. In Regions 3 and 4, the bureau said. The plan calls for simulated government-New People's Army clashes. Soldiers disguised as NPAs will create disturbance to prevent opposition leaders and sympathizers from campaigning and the people from casting their votes.

Laurel said Mr. Marcos is "pathetically afraid of the studentry and wants them sent home where they would be quiet and dispersed." In all mock elections in Metro Manila, he said, the Cory-Doy team won by 8 to 2 over the Marcos-Tolentino team. Pimentel said the youths constituting the biggest voting bloc have rallied to the cause of Cory and Doy as shown by recent opposition campus sorties. The suspension of classes, he said, is intended to deprive the Cory-Doy ticket of access to concentrations of young people.

But the Marcos move, Pimentel stressed, "will not accomplish its purpose because the youths are one of the most concerned about their future and will surely vote for Cory." Pimentel asked, "How can Marcos earn the vote of any young person in the country when all young graduates today do not have a job waiting for them because of the economic chaos Marcos created?"

More Kilusang Bagong Lipunan leaders defected to the opposition yesterday to campaign for the Aquino-Laurel ticket. MP Homobono Adaza, chairman of the Mindanao Alliance, announced at a press briefing that Mayor Alfonso Tan of Tangub City, Assemblyman Al Bandon of the Autonomous Regional Assembly, Mayor Alvin Dans of Isabela de Basilan, former Regional Chairman Bob Tugong of Basilan, and former Basilan KBL campaign manager Dr. Alejandro Infante joined the Cory-Doy campaign.

At the same press briefing, MP Omar Dianalan warned that if the 2,700 security, CHDF [Civilian Home Defense Force], and guards of Gov Ali Dimaporo of Lanao del Sur are used to try to tamper with the results of elections, there might be bloodshed there.

Dianalan who, along with brother former Assemblyman Jameil Dianalan, and former Gov Mandangan Dimakuta, had joined the opposition, said some 6,000 rebel returnees will fight Dimaporo's "private army."

Citing Dimaporo's promise at the last KBL caucus at Malacanang that he would deliver 95 percent of Lanao's votes for Marcos, Dienalan asked Dimaporo to desist from committing election frauds or there would bloodshed.

In Bulacan, the chairman of the Liberal Party in 23 towns, and the National Union for Liberation (NUL) headed by MP Rogaciano Mercado will sponsor the big motorcade rally in Sapang Palay tomorrow.

MAHARLIKA VIEWS STUDENT MOCK ELECTIONS

HK290343 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0320 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Station Commentary]

[Text] The results of the mock elections held last week, January 21 to 24, in three big colleges in Metro Manila disprove the allegations that the youth would vote heavily for the opposition. The straw polls conducted among students of the National College of Business Administration, Arellano University, and Jose Rizal Colleges showed President Marcos garnering 54 percent of the votes against 42 percent for opposition bet Cory Aquino, with the rest either undecided or for a boycott. Of the 3,599 total votes cast, the president obtained 1,961, and Mrs Aquino had 1,523 votes. The results for the vice presidential poll showed a tighter race, with Arturo Tolentino getting 1,765 compared to Doy Laurel's 1,473. Eva Estrada Kalau notched a mere 135 votes.

Expectedly, the opposition will try to ignore these results by saying that these do not reflect the general sentiment of students of voting age. But this result has been duplicated in similar polls held in other schools not only in Metro Manila but in other regions. For instance, in [words indistinct] in Baguio City, President Marcos won 400 or 71 percent of the votes cast, while Mrs Aquino got only 142 votes or 25 percent.

By way of counteracting these adverse findings, the opposition makes much of the Aquino-Laurel victory registered in mock polls held in other schools. But if one goes by newspaper accounts, one realizes that it is most [words indistinct] in mock polls held in the so-called elitist schools that the opposition has gained the upper hand. A good case in point is the one held at the Ateneo Law School, which saw President Marcos clobbered by his lady opponent, 386 against 72.

If the trend indicated that the Unido [United Nationalist Democratic Opposition] tandem is ahead in the elitist schools, then there is not exactly any reason for rejoicing for the opposition. This is because the school population of these schools is relatively smaller compared to the more popular colleges such as those found in the university belt, where the KBL team seems to hold sway.

Students in the elitist schools mostly come from affluent families, who traditionally vote opposition in every presidential election. The opposition is banking on the intelligence vote of students whom they perceive as their ally because they have been very active in antigovernment rallies. But the students only know too well that electing a president is another thing. Being exposed to the issues every day, they are not willing to mortgage their future by voting for a candidate which [words indistinct] and experience in government is nil.

The opposition is in for a big shock in the outcome of the 7 February polls. Students know that theirs are intelligence votes.

BUSINESS DAY REPORTS OPPOSITION ALLEGATIONS

Charges Creation of Voters

HK230857 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 22 Jan 86 p 23

[Text] The Cory for President, Doy for Vice President Media Bureau alleged the President has ordered to create "voters" in addition to preparing fake ballots. In Lanao del Sur alone there are 450,000 voters who did not exist but will vote in the February 7 election, for Marcos, it further claimed in a press statement. This was discovered when a complaint was filed by Abdul Khayr Alonto, Kasan Marosombsar, and Francisco Abalos to stop all disbursements of public funds to non-existent barangays that Marcos has been creating.

Accuses KBL of Using Violence

HK230903 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 22 Jan 86 p 23

[Text] Apalit, Pampanga -- Marcos men riding a green Toyota Corolla hurled a molotov cocktail at a Cory Aquino for President Movement convoy of tricycles and jeeps, burning one tricycle and its driver, the media bureau of Cory for President, Doy for Vice-President claimed in a press statement. The driver was severely burned in the face, it said.

REPORTS OF CAMPAIGN VIOLENCE CONTINUE; 15 DEAD

KBL Campaigns Ambushed

HK280507 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 27 Jan 86 pp 1, 17

[By Tony Pe. Rimando]

[Text] Pagadian City -- A militaman was killed while two members of a Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL) campaign party were wounded when they were ambushed last Friday by a group of armed men in barangay Lumunit, Midsalip Town, Zamboanga del Sur.

The campaign party led by Mayor Caisano Sullano of Don Mariano Marcos Town was on board two jeeps negotiating an uphill curve when the armed men opened fire from both sides of the road.

A report received by Col. Ernesto Maderazo, Army 3rd Infantry Brigade commander, identified the fatality as Policarpio Pardillo, 32, a Civilian Home Defense Force [CHDF] member, and the wounded as Cailing Labesis and a certain "Boy." The wounded were taken to a nearby emergency hospital where they were given a slim chance to survive.

The KBL party escorts composed of policemen and CHDF members were led by Pat. Rodolfo Inte. They exchanged fire with the ambushers whom the military said could be rebels.

Four days ago, another KBL campaign party led by Mayor Doroteo Sarban of Fitogo Town was also ambushed by armed men who, the military said, were believed to be rebels led by "Kumander Bomber." An unidentified municipal official and a Constabulary soldier were wounded in the incident which occurred while Mayor Sarban's party was returning home from a rally in barangay Dologo.

2 Oppositionists Killed

HK280639 Hong Kong AFP in English 0620 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Manila, Jan 28 (AFP) -- Two more supporters of opposition candidate Corazon Aquino have been killed, an opposition spokesman said today, as the reported death toll in election-related violence rose to 15.

A local leader of Mrs. Aquino's United Nationalist Democratic Organisation was killed in Zambales west of here Sunday, while an opposition supporter was killed the same day in Gingoog City in Mindanao by unidentified gunmen, Aquilino Pimentel, opposition MP and adviser to Mrs. Aquino, said.

"Obviously these people were killed because they were active in the campaign. We are concerned because we believe that this (violence) is the prelude to something more sinister, like the imposition of a state of siege."

A militiaman was also reported killed in election-linked violence yesterday.

Police were unable to immediately confirm today's reports of deaths. The official death toll was given as 12 on Saturday.

Stephen Bosworth, U.S. ambassador to the Philippines, said yesterday there was concern in the U.S. congress over the mounting violence in the campaign for a February 7 presidential election.

MILITARY LEADERS FRUSTRATE REFORMISTS' EFFORTS

HK281449 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 28 Jan 86 p 16

[Text] The Armed Forces reform movement is having difficulty pushing through with its prayer rallies -- where soldiers and civilians are made aware of the value of helping keep the Feb. 7 elections clean and honest -- because of lack of cooperation from the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] leadership.

A prayer rally scheduled last Jan. 25 at the Bonifacio Naval Station was called off at the last minute by Navy commander Brillante Ochoco for reasons he did not disclose. But the reformists learned Ochoco did not favor their participation as well as the presence of "outside" speakers.

Officers of the reform movement invited Commission on Elections (Comelec) official Samuel Barangan, National Citizens Movement for Free Elections (Namfrel) officer Vicente Paterno and University of the Philippines professor Aurora Catilo to speak in the rally. (Catilo is the author of a newly published book, MANIPULATED ELECTIONS).

"We are puzzled," said Navy capt. Rex Robles, leading member of the movement. He said some of the reformists met with Ochoco before KAMALAYAN '86, their clean election information drive, was launched first week of this month and he approved the holding of the rally. He even asked the reformists to clear the list of speakers with the Comelec which they did.

Navy Capt. Felix Turingan, chairman of the movement's election subcommittee, said AFP chief of staff Gen. Fabian Ver approved the Saturday rally. An order from Ver to all major service commanders, partly read: "In implementation of Oplan Election, and as part of your troop information and education program, allow... (names of speakers) to speak to your officers and men... "

The eleventh hour cancellation, therefore, took the reformists by surprise. "The flipflopping is puzzling. Is this a case of the right hand giving what will be taken away by the left hand?" said Robles. "What good is a chief of staff direcove? Whom do we follow?" asked Turingan. He said that the non-compliance with the order has a serious implication in the light of President Marcos's statement (before the Makati Business Club) that no one is capable of replacing Ver as chief of staff. Ochoco was also the lone military officer who publicly criticized the reformists for "baring dirty linen in public."

The first prayer rally, held Jan. 18 in Camp Aguinaldo, was not without hitches. Gen. Ver initially asked the reformists to discontinue their plan of holding rallies in various military camps. However, when explained to him that Kamlayan '86 had the support of retired generals as well as civilians and that it would be difficult to explain to the public the sudden discontinuance of the project, the chief of staff gave his blessings. In return, Ver asked the speakers to be limited to the Comelec representative and a government official; the Namfrel speaker was deleted from the program.

In the first prayer rally, attendance was also limited to soldiers who numbered less than a thousand; civilians -- families of soldiers -- were very few. The impact of the rally was not as strong as expected since the government official who spoke failed to take a non-partisan stance. The reformists expected him to stress the importance of helping keep the polls fair and clean but, instead, his speech was biased for the ruling party. All throughout the program, there was no mention of the reform movement's role. It was deliberately made to take a back seat.

"Our gain is that we got a permit for the rally," a young reformist officer pointed out. They also distributed the reform movement guidelines for elections which included 15 "commandments." Among others, the movement called for support of Namfrel activities, monitoring of election irregularities and plans to disrupt or alter the results of the elections and consulting with Namfrel or Comelec for "counter action," and documentation of evidence of electioneering by AFP members.

The reformists have already sent out some 40,000 letters to soldiers, teachers and local officials appraising them of their program and reminding them of their duty to keep the elections clean. But the reformists also received notice from the Philippine Army that their rally will not be held as scheduled. Maj. Gen. Josephus Ramas is the Army commander. He is known not to be friendly to the reform movement.

These incidents have shown there is an attempt to put a lid on KAMALAYAN '86. Robles said all these have a "marshmallow effect: you push us and we yield. Then we bounce back." But the reformists admit there is little they can do if they are stopped unless they adopt a confrontational stance. Some among them are cautious and would like to avoid skirmishes with the leadership. "We like the reform movement to continue after the elections," said one senior officer. "This (KAMALAYAN '86) is only one project, although it is crucial." Others, though, prefer to take a bolder stance and continue with their activities even without the approval of the leadership.

But the calling off of the prayer rallies is only one of many incidents causing frustration among the reformists. Many of them did not take kindly to the statement of Marcos that, should opposition presidential candidate Corazon C. Aquino win, the military will not allow her to assume power. Said an officer: "The psyche of the professional soldiers was hurt. The military was made to look like wind-up puppets."

RAMOS ASSESSES SUCCESS OF RECENT NPA RAIDS

HK270757 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 25 Jan 86 p 8

[Text] Lt Gen Fidel V. Ramos, Armed Forces Vice Chief of Staff and Constabulary and Integrated National Police [INP] chief, assessed yesterday the recent successes of the New People's Army in raids on military and police installations.

Ramos said that numerous field reports indicate that the NPAs continue to conduct successful raids on FP units, installations, and police stations "with swiftness, surprise, and without detailed personnel being able to immediately react and effectively fight back." He said most of the incidents show the lack of security consciousness among concerned personnel on duty, lack of security procedures, absence of intelligence and counter-intelligence system to pre-empt an attack, inadequate training to react to the contingency, and lack of practical devices to distinguish friendly and enemy forces.

Ramos directed all PC [Philippine Constabulary]-INP regional commanders and the PC Metrocom-Metropolitan Police Force to strictly implement a directive dated July 9, 1985, on the use of signs and countersigns, especially in identifying enemy troops from a distance, such as the use of colored handkerchiefs and flags. They were likewise told to rehearse their town or city integrated security plans and institute security measures in every unit or station, as well as to undertake aggressive intelligence operations to determine enemy plans and take counteractions.

Ramos said the NPA attacks must be thoroughly investigated to pinpoint negligent personnel and institute corrective or punitive measures.

Orders CHDF Members Disarmed

HK281152 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 1000 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Civilian Home Defense Force members found actively participating in partisan politics will be disarmed of their issued firearms. This was the order issued today to all regional unified commands by AFP Vice Chief of Staff Fidel Ramos. Ramos ordered Brigadier General Isidro de Guzman to confiscate the firearms of all CHDF members in central Luzon who actively engage in partisan politics. He said CHDF members should resign first before campaigning for their chosen candidates. He also made it clear that the firearms ban on civilians will also include the [words indistinct] police who are in civilian clothes. He said these [words indistinct] police personnel in civilian attire, even if they are properly covered with mission orders, have to get a permit from the Comelec to carry their firearms.

MALAYA EDITORIAL VIEWS RETENTION OF VER

HK221532 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 22 Jan 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Indispensable?"]

[Text] Gen. Fabian C. Ver must be a very happy man these days, what with President Marcos' latest statement that he cannot find in the whole armed forces someone "as capable" to replace him as chief of staff. After more than hinting that he will retire Mr. Ver before the elections during his Bicol sortie, it turned out that Mr. Marcos was all along simply playing the cat-and-mouse game with his favorite loyalist who can now breathe a sigh of great relief that the nightmare is over.

For there was no doubt that before the President's vote of confidence, Mr. Ver must be restlessly tossing in his sleep -- if he could -- about the gloomy uncertainty of his future.

But all this is now behind Mr. Ver. With his new "mandate," his "indispensability" to the regime has been underscored anew, not with a vengeance, we hope. Indeed, with the coming election but a scant days away, local and foreign analysts are not exactly surprised that Mr. Ver would keep his post apparently to nullify the "apparent support of the people for the Opposition candidates."

How Mr. Ver is expected to do this job is not exactly mysterious to the greater mass of the people, but Mr. Marcos must have considered it a condition "sine qua non" to his election bid to risk the ire of the U.S. government which has reportedly exerted the strongest of pressures for Mr. Ver's relief in favor of someone reliable -- in Mr. Marcos' words -- as Lt. Gen. Fidel Ramos.

It is such a pity that things are done this way in this administration which values blind loyalty over everything else. One is readily reminded of Imelda's "rondalla" [string band] whose notable lack of qualifications (except greed) had catapulted them in positions of power they will not in any sensible government deserve. Not to mention an "ambassador" who, it has been said, cannot converse with a minimum of intelligence with his peers in the foreign capital where he serves.

But Mr. Ver's case is entirely different. The President reportedly cannot find any man in the 250,000-strong AFP with his "capabilities". And Mr. Ver should find this thought quite comforting, despite several million Filipinos who would vehemently disagree.

COLUMNIST ON ABSENCE OF POLICE AT U.S. EMBASSY

HK281545 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 28 Jan 86 p 6

["Jesus Bigornia" column]

[Excerpt] Manilans quickly noted the absence of riot policemen when radical youths demonstrated Wednesday afternoon before the United States embassy on Roxas Blvd. Normally, it is claimed, a company-size detail of elements of the Western Police District (WPD), equipped with helmets, plastic shields and truncheons are mustered before the embassy's gates hours before a scheduled rally-demonstration there. Filipino applicants for visas and American embassy personnel were taken aback when tumult broke out at the very gates of the consular offices building within the embassy compound.

Police authorities disclaimed responsibility for the tumult at the U.S. embassy gates. Sources at the WPD said they were not alerted, otherside, "we would have dispatched a reaction force." On the other hand, there were certain unofficial quarters interpreting the absence of police intervention as a "a signal" expressing government displeasure over so-called American intervention in Philippine politics.

Whatever the reason, it is suggested that henceforth police authorities should be ever ready to protect foreign diplomatic establishments from potential attacks by irresponsible groups.

EDITORIAL ON KBL'S ATTEMPT TO 'BRIBE' NATION

HK281332 Quezon City VERITAS in English 19 Jan 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Sobra Na! Tama na! Palitan Na! [Too Much! Enough! Time to Change!]
" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Power corrupts, and absolute power corrupts absolutely. Twenty years of Marcosian rule leave no doubt about the veracity of this adage. His government has shown time and again how rules, previously held sacrosanct, have been corrupted and perverted to suit Mr Marcos' purposes.

The writ of habeas corpus, for instance, has evolved into that unique Marcosian creation first known as the Arrest, Search and Seizure Order (ASSO), later transformed into the Presidential Commitment Order (PCO) and now known with fear and trembling, as the Preventive Detention Action (PDA). The rule on checks and balances has yielded to Amendment 6, free enterprise has become crony monopolies and the law against graft and corrupt practices has been distorted so that it applies only to minor functionaries.

Events of the past few days -- more specifically, after the KBL campaign machinery got along -- have proved unequivocally that the present regime has corrupted even the Golden Rule. Today, the KBL has subverted it to mean: "He who has the gold, rules."

We are all witnesses today to the disgraceful spectacle of a political party trying to bribe the entire nation with filthy lucre. Governors and mayors and Batasan members are shamelessly bought with sackfuls of money. Barangay officials are suborned with fistfuls of legal tender, with promises of more goodies if they influence their constituencies to vote for Marcos. Teachers, who will man the polling places on February 7, have not been spared. If press reports are correct, they have been promised amounts ranging from P1,000 to P5,000 each.

Even the youth are lured by free T-shirts and crisp P100 bills so that they will attend rallies and applaud dutifully. In short, Mr Marcos and his cohorts have a poor opinion of their countrymen. They are convinced that their conscience can be bent, and their vote bought with dirty money.

Why dirty? Only the most naive among us will believe that the money being spent so profligately belongs to the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan. VERITAS has learned that every single morning, Central Bank vans transport boxes and boxes of money to Marcos-Tolentino Movement headquarters for subsequent distribution to selected recipients. The Central Bank, it would appear, has become an inexhaustible cornucopia feeding millions of pesos into the insatiable maw of the KBL machine.

In stark contrast to this scandalous glut is the sparseness of the opposition's financial resources. If the Aquino-Laurel campaign momentum has been sustained, it has been because of the donations of the little people, the peso coins and the five-peso bills that obscure and anonymous donors have been pouring into the collection boxes and the grocery carts of opposition fund-raisers. The response of the common man has been most gratifying and encouraging. We are told that the opposition will push this campaign in all places, not just Makati or Cubao, but even in depressed areas in Tondo and San Andres Bukid. Moreover, this will be done on a nationwide basis.

KBL bigwigs, wallowing in their riches, may cast a condescending, patronizing eye on the seemingly puny efforts of the opposition to raise money.

What they fail to realize is that every single donor to the campaign kitty of Cory and Doy will feel that he has a stake in an opposition victory. Since he has given of his hard-earned cash, he believes he has an obligation to help the opposition standard-bearers.

Will the recipients of the KBL largesse, the youths and the teachers, the voters at large who are grudgingly given a few pesos by KBL ward leaders who want to keep the money for themselves, will these people feel the same obligation to help the Marcos-Tolentino ticket? It is highly doubtful. In fact, it is almost certain that they will not. If we are to go by the 1984 experience in Metro Manila, where the barangays were flooded with rice and groceries, t-shirts and cash, just before election day, we will learn what effect all that KBL generosity had. The voters took the goodies -- then they voted for the opposition. This explains the nearly total victory of opposition candidates in Metro Manila.

The voters, after all, are not stupid. They realize that the money they are given is their money, taken from the taxes that they pay. Or, worse, they are certain that this money is probably borrowed money, money which they -- and their children and their children's children -- will have to pay back in the future. So why should they feel beholden to the KBL? Why should they vote for the man who has such an unflattering opinion of them that he believes the Filipinos can sell their birthright for the mess of tainted pottage being offered?

No, the voters will not be bought.

Besides, the words of the pastoral letter that they heard in church on three consecutive Sundays are still ringing in their ears: "Do not sell your vote. The acceptance of money to vote for a candidate (a practice we do not encourage) DOES NOT BIND YOU TO VOTE FOR THAT CANDIDATE No one is obliged to fulfill an evil contract."

In dioceses all over the Philippines, in pastoral letters read in most of the nation's churches, these and similar words are dinned into the churchgoers' ears and etched indelibly in their consciousness. These are the words they will remember on election day. This, plus six other words:

SOBRANA! TAMA NA! PALITAN NA!

MALAYA ARTICLE VIEWS MARCOS' STRATEGY, OPTIONS

HK230521 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA (Sunday Magazine Supplement) in English 12 Jan 86 pp 4-5

[By Roy C. Iglesias]

[Text] The uncertainty of the political situation in the country has made divination a favorite national pastime. To be sure, the crystal-ball gazing has become more widespread when President Marcos announced the holding of a snap election in February, contrary to an explicit Constitutional provision for a presidential election in 1987.

It may be recalled that many government critics considered the announcement cryptic because it was timed only a few months after the Malacanang Palace made a lot of hoopla about the uselessness of a snap election following the results of a survey conducted by the government on the barangay level. (The results, according to government propagandists, reflected popular disapproval of an early electoral exercise.) The mystery of the announcement was compounded when Marcos backtracked a few days later on his statement that only the presidency was at stake and announced the inclusion of the vice-presidency.

Political analysts are ready to believe that Marcos' inconsistency is deliberate, a scripted act meant to confuse the opposition. Once again, political observers label the Philippine strongman a master political tactician as they ascribe to his latest moves a long term plan, a grand design hatched months (if not years) in advance, or a clever trick pulled out from a long-prepared emergency file for worst-case scenarios. Surely, one who has ruled a country unopposed for twenty years will not yield to the pressure of the moment and act whimsically on something of historical importance.

Thus, various interpretations about the snap poll decision have been put forward: Marcos is simply diverting the attention of the public from such issues as human rights abuses and the outcome of the Aquino-Galman double murder trial; Marcos is preparing another martial law and he needs the carte blanche of a poll victory to impose it; Marcos is just making it look like he is flexible so that Washington will ease the pressure and the IMF will release the third tranche. All these guesses arose from the one question that remained uppermost in the mind of every Filipino even after Marcos signed the Election Bill into law: Is Marcos serious or not about a snap presidential election?

With the Supreme Court's majority decision upholding the constitutionality of the snap polls, it seems that Marcos is serious about it after all -- the argument being that the Supreme Court only upholds what the President desires. Some quarters venture to add that with his failing health, Marcos needs a snap election before he kicks the bucket to ensure that the power of his clique remains intact and that the line of succession goes to a trusted relative or a dependable puppet.

Still, notwithstanding the Supreme Court decision, there are others who don't believe Marcos is serious about the coming polls, maintaining that events in the coming weeks will bear this out. Those unbelievers regard the pre-election frenzy as a drama for Marcos to determine the alignment of forces not only within the Opposition but also within the KBL ranks. A state of national emergency is expected to cap the drama before the elections are held on February 7.

So, is he or isn't he serious? Political analysts have failed to consider the possibility that Marcos himself isn't sure. In short, he is as confused as we all are. Indeed, a palace insider says that Marcos has been "shooting from the hip." And there are instances to prove this.

First, the public caught him labeling Rolando Galman as a communist hitman even before he created a fact-finding board to determine it -- clearly an unprepared response to the pressure of the moment. A well prepared act would have Marcos distancing himself from the heinous event, staying cool and refraining from issuing public statements while working backstage to extricate the government from the image problem created by the Aquino assassination.

Second, he reacted a few months back to the call for the legalization of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) by declaring that there is no law outlawing the CPP -- a statement pounced upon by the Opposition as an embarrassing faux pas because it contravened Presidential Decree 1835 which expressly outlaws the Communist Party.

Third, there is the frequent revision or postponement of Executive Orders and Presidential Decrees. The decree on movie censorship has been twice recalled and altered. No sooner has the ink dried on a new decree returning the supervision of the police to the town mayors than an Executive Order is released countermanding some portions of it. The latest decree creating the Videogram Regulatory Board to supervise the country's video industry is said to be up for revision. Indeed, the number of altered orders and decrees forms a long list.

Fourth, there is this reaction of the First Lady to the calling of snap elections, describing the move as "certainly not a snap decision." The remark was so simple, it escaped the scrutiny of political analysts but it certainly suggested that the first lady herself was surprised by the suddenness of the decision. For indeed, if the move was something planned out a long time ago, there was no need for the first lady to suggest it so, as it only gives the opposition the inkling that the President has a formidable game plan up his sleeve.

These instances only indicate that Marcos and his advisers do not work on a grand plan. Clearly enough, the master strategist has become a master of improvisation, prompting a source close to the first lady to say that the president "only gives you the impression that he is deliberate and calculating when in fact he isn't."

One can never dispute the fact that in his younger years, Marcos was indeed a master political schemer. But today, all we see is the shell of his old self -- an aging leader whose last brilliant (though self-serving) political act was the installation of a government which has so entrenched his powers that it now succeeds in promoting the illusion of his unfading genius. Indeed, the cleverness of this last masterpiece is such that it provided in advance the escape hatches for the inevitable blunders that Marcos is bound to commit in his aging, ailing years.

The government structure that Marcos took care to establish is now taking care of him. Today, with his hold on the judiciary, the overwhelming presence of his party in the Batasan, his control over the Commission on Elections and the military, and his Amendment 6 which empowers him to legislate, Marcos can commit errors with no one noticing and everyone misconstruing them as brilliant moves. With his absolute powers, he can never commit fatal mistakes. Apparently, his government is so structured that it cushions any executive blunder and offers an automatic fall-back position. To illustrate the point: Marcos might have erred in announcing the snap polls but he did not have to worry because if he indeed was not serious about it, his majority party at the Batasan could kill the idea and bail him out of the commitment. Even signing the Election Bill into law does not make the mistake irreparable, as there is the Supreme Court to rule it unconstitutional if he so desires.

On the other hand, Marcos can make the "mistake" of being serious about the polls without jeopardizing his two-decade old regime because he controls the Commission on Elections which counts the votes. And assuming that he so much as commits the "mistake" of allowing a fair and honest election to take place with foreigners all over the country monitoring the event, he still does not have to worry about losing because he has enough time from February 7 to the proclamation of the new president to use Amendment 6 in his favor or create a state of national emergency. Also, there is the majority party at the Batasan which can decline proclaiming the new president or deny support for him or her. And then, of course, there is the loyal military that can engineer a coup and reinstate Marcos.

In short, Marcos has hoarded all the aces and kept them up his sleeves so that now he does not have to worry about being dealt a bad hand. Now, what we see is a Marcos who ad-libs. He makes a move, waits for a reaction from the Opposition and, possibly, learns a thing or two from the intentions and plans that they ascribe to his decision. From among the various avenues open to his next move, he may choose any -- that is, he improvises -- knowing that his vast powers can easily make him get away with it.

Although this conjures up an image of a confused, doddered leader who just reacts to events, it also signals a dangerous phase in the country's political history. For an ad-libbing Marcos necessarily means a president who relies heavily on immediate advice. Such advice can only come from those who are always around the President. Alas, in a troubled country, the men who always hover around a beleaguered leader are the military.

At this time when Marcos' political alternatives are dwindling, the military option is increasingly becoming attractive. And so without a grand plan, the administration may be down to nothing but its instinct, and with the mounting pressures from all directions, it may just find it easy to reach for the trigger. In which case, a bloody, violent 1986 for the Philippines is not a remote possibility.

COLUMNIST SEES NAMFREL CHAIRMAN AS PRO-AQUINO

HK231143 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY EXPRESS in English 22 Jan 86 pp 4, 5

["Media Monitor" column by Filosofo Tasio: "Whom is Joe C. Kidding?"]

[Text] Jose Concepcion Jr., chairman of Namfrel, is as neutral in these elections as Mrs Imelda Ronualdez-Marcos. Mrs Marcos is 100 percent for President Marcos, and everybody knows it. Mr Concepcion is 100 percent for Mrs Corazon Aquino and 100 percent against President Marcos, but he is trying to hide it. The reason he is trying to hide it is so he can continue heading Namfrel, and he wants to continue heading Namfrel so he can use it in the coming elections -- as he used it in 1984 -- to undermine President Marcos and the KBL.

What did Concepcion and Namfrel do in 1984? They set up an elaborate Operation Quick Count, just outside Manila, which was supposed to transmit immediately to the nation at large the returns from various precincts as they became available. And this Namfrel did -- with great zeal and enthusiasm. They had all this zeal and enthusiasm because they were fabricating results from all over, all intended to show that opposition candidates were ahead of their KBL opponents and all intended to premeet the actual and authentic results.

By the time the Commission on Elections got the actual results, Namfrel's figures had so imbedded themselves in the public mind that the official returns would have been denounced as false. Some, like Leonardo Perez in Nueva Vizcaya, fought Namfrel's machinations fiercely and succeeded in exposing its dishonesty. Others, like Minister Ricardo Puno, were intimidated by its tactics and gave up the fight quietly. This was a pity. Minister Puno would have made an outstanding MP.

Concepcion now wants to repeat this operation on Feb. 7. And he will have, as he did in 1984, the full support and cooperation of the American media. The trick will be to feed early to the American media fabricated returns meant to show Mrs Corazon Aquino galloping off to a "landslide." An irreversible "trend" will be "established." The American media will transmit all this promptly to their audiences at home.

Thus, if and when President Marcos finally emerges as the winner -- as he should, because he is the people's choice -- there would be a huge outcry. His victory will have been "vitiated," and the new mandate he had wanted and earned will have been "tainted." There could be widespread bloodshed, because there are Filipinos who will believe the Americans on anything, but the American media couldn't care less. In fact they'd be absolutely delighted. They could then shoot endless feet of film -- in color -- of Filipinos killing and maiming fellow Filipinos.

One of the prime tactics of this Namfrel-American media conspiracy will be the so-called "exit polls." The American networks -- NBC, CBS, ABC -- will plant their reporters and cameras outside areas known to be sympathetic to Mrs Aquino. There should be a few of these -- maybe Forbes Park, maybe Dasmariñas Village. Mrs Aquino, after all, is a multimillionaire and an oligarch, so she should have kindred spirits in these places. The Americans will ask the voters, after they have left the precincts, for whom they voted. The answers will be preponderantly "Aquino" and the American broadcasters, in their unique nasal twang, will scream to the whole world, "You see! It's an Aquino landslide!"

To impress everyone else further, the American networks will say that they will "extrapolate" -- "scientifically," of course -- the national results on the basis of the returns from these plush Makati precincts. "And now," these hotshot American TV reporters will say, "we can extrapolate from these returns that Mrs Aquino will beat President Marcos by a margin of 62 to 38 percent. It is a landslide victory for Mrs Aquino! This is Joe Smith coming to you live from Manila, in the Philippine Islands! You are watching history in the making -- lucky, lucky, lucky you! And now here's how you can best deal with your hemorrhoids problem."

The reason Namfrel wants Comelec to authorize it to hold an "Operation Quick Count" is so that it can perpetrate this swindle on the Filipino people and the entire world. Comelec is the constitutional body -- the only one -- empowered to count votes in Philippine elections. But this doesn't faze Namfrel -- or Mr Concepcion: they want to have priority over Comelec. Otherwise, what will happen to all the expensive and elaborate electronic equipment that the American networks already have brought into the country to enable them to play their role in this grand design? What will happen to all the "foreign correspondents" already in town? What will happen to all the Spanish mestizos they are recruiting to pose as foreign correspondents in the towns and barrios, equipped with cameras and notebooks? What will happen to the dozens of observers -- hopefully none of them with AIDS -- to be dispatched here by the U.S. Congress?

A leopard cannot change his spots, nor can Namfrel. Namfrel was conceived and organized to serve as a vehicle for actively pushing Ramon Magsaysay's candidacy for president against Elpidio Quirino in 1953. It pretended to be an impartial "civic" organization, but this was pure hokum. It was conceived, organized and funded by the Central Intelligence Agency, and it was as neutral then as it is today under Mr Concepcion. Namfrel then was part and parcel of the Magsaysay political machinery; Namfrel today is part and parcel of the Aquino political machinery.

Mr Concepcion is a Catholic lay leader, pious and devout. He is also an eminent businessman, enjoying the presumption of honesty and integrity. Why does he persist in this egregious fiction that he is neutral and impartial? Why does he continue insulting our intelligence? Whom is he kidding? Andre Gide had something devastating to say about the person "who lies with sincerity." Isn't "sincerity" Mrs Aquino's deal? Mr Concepcion, meet Mrs Aquino. Mrs Aquino, Mr Concepcion.

COMELEC'S PREPARATION FOR ELECTION CONTINUE

To Undertake Own Quick Count

HK280439 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] The Commission on Elections [Comelec] yesterday decided to undertake its own quick count of the results of the February 7 elections because of the failure of Namfrel [National Movement for Free Elections] to muster enough volunteers to collect the poll returns. The decision was announced by Comelec Chairman Victorino Savellano. He said the poll body will have its own tabulation of advanced results in compliance with its duty to inform the people of the results at the earliest time possible. He said Namfrel was not able to muster enough volunteers to gather the returns from the country's 90,000 voting centers. Namfrel said that it could cover only 50 percent of the precincts in the provinces and about 90 percent in the cities.

Meanwhile, Comelec Chairman Savellano yesterday also debunked press reports that the Comelec quick count operation will be undertaken at the national computer center at Camp Aguinaldo.

He said the plan is to hold the tabulation either at the Philippine International Convention Center or at the BF [Banco Filipino] condominium in Intramuros which will be opened to the public. He denied allegations that the Comelec will have an advanced counting of the votes and that it would award the computerization scheme to an Iglesia ni Kristo follower.

On the voter's photo requirements, the Supreme Court yesterday dismissed the petition questioning the constitutionality of the requirement and it also directed Comelec to give new voter registrants until February 5 to submit photographs. The Supreme Court disqualified the petition filed by Unido [United Nationalist Democratic Organization] for lack of merit. The magistrate cited two points in the arguments of Solicitor General Estelito Mendoza that the photo requirement is a police measure taken by the Batasan to forestall flying voters and uphold the integrity of the list of voters. The Supreme Court also noted Unido's admission that the photo requirement is laudable.

Namfrel To Defy Prohibition

HK281001 Hong Kong AFP in English 0943 GMT 28 Jan 86

[By Teodoro Benigno]

[Text] Manila, Jan 28 (AFP) -- The National Citizens Movement for Free Elections (Namfrel) will go ahead with its quick count of the presidential polls despite a government prohibition, a ranking Namfrel official said today. The official, who declined identification, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE the Namfrel could be discredited as a citizen's arm of the government for doing so but emphasized that its quick count would be essential for honest elections.

The watchdog Commission on Elections (Comelec) recently disauthorized [as received] Namfrel's planned quick count because of the latter's refusal to give the Comelec command authority over the count. Comelec chairman Victorino Savellano announced that it would undertake its own quick count through the government-controlled national computer center since "we cannot abdicate such a vital function" to any private organization.

The Namfrel official told AFP there was no law that forbids the citizenry from undertaking a quick count and that there was "overwhelming public support" in Namfrel's favor.

Namfrel was widely praised in 1984 here and abroad for manning the national assembly polls and its quick count, which reportedly helped the opposition win one-third of the seats contested.

He said that within 36 to 48 hours after February 7, Namfrel would be able to establish a "definite trend" in the polls pitting President Ferdinand Marcos against opposition candidate Corazon Aquino. He predicted the national computer center would establish an earlier "definite trend" for President Marcos which could trigger controversy if the Namfrel count favors Corazon Aquino.

Namfrel says it will have 500,000 volunteers to post vigil over a substantial majority of 90,000 polling precincts, but Comelec disputes these figures and maintains Namfrel can only cover 50 percent of the precincts.

Opposition candidate Corazon Aquino today opposed the Comelec's projected quick count and her lawyer Joker Arroyo told reporters they had filed a petition demanding a public hearing on the issue. He described the Comelec quick count as "heinous" and a "scheme" by President Marcos to "establish a trend to demoralize the opposition's supporters."

Opposition MP Aquilino Pimentel, a close aide of Mrs Aquino, said that since the Comelec has rejected Namfrel's quick count, the opposition should be allowed to conduct one. He gave no details.

President Marcos and the Comelec have repeatedly assured the U.S. government and the Philippine citizenry of honest and fair elections. Marcos has predicted he would win by a huge margin. The president has accused the opposition and foreign media of inventing charges that the elections would be rigged so they could have an excuse to protest if he should win honestly.

Allows Ballot Transfers

HK260348 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0300 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] The Commission on Elections yesterday authorized the transfer of balloting on February 7 and subsequent counting of votes in areas where there is an unstable peace and order situation. The poll body also allowed the advanced distribution of official ballots, elections returns and other forms in these places.

Chairman Victorino A. Savellano said the election registrars have been empowered to act on petitions by the board of inspectors for a transfer of voting and counting of ballots. They should approve such petitions when the safety of the voters, board members, watchers and the public in general is under threat from rebels and other lawless elements in the areas where balloting is to be conducted. He said, however, that all those concerned should be informed before the transfer.

Investigates Funding Practices

HK280453 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 27 Jan 86 p 28

[Text] The Commission on Elections (Comelec) will examine Central Bank records on dollar remittances to find out what political groups have been receiving funds from abroad. Commissioner Quirino A. Marquinez, head of the committee on electoral expenses, told Business Day that any political group including any citizens arm which receives foreign donations are violating the Omnibus Elections Code.

Marquinez said he would request Central Bank Gov. Jose B. Fernandez through a formal letter to provide the commission with the necessary documents to ascertain reports that some political groups have been receiving foreign funding. Officials of the commercial banks will also be asked to assist the Comelec by providing the records on dollar remittances, he added.

Marquinez also claimed that his committee has been receiving reports that a labor group affiliated with the national citizens arm is funded by foreign organizations. There are also reports of accredited political parties or candidates doing the same but which need verification.

In a related development, Marquinez said they would also look into the legal implications of the "Piso Para Kay Cory" project of the opposition. Under the election code, it is unlawful to hold dances, lotteries, games and the like to raise funds for any candidate for political office, he said.

The opposition has also reportedly been holding dinners to raise funds. However, since the code did not specify dinners and one peso collections as unlawful, the legal experts of the commission would still have to study the matter, Marquinez said.

'MASSIVE' FRAUD FORESEEN

HK290344 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANY MALAYA in English 21 Jan 86 pp 1, 6.

[By Ellen Tordesillas]

[Text] A ranking official of the Commission on Elections yesterday said he foresees massive frauds through ballot box switching in the Feb. 7 poll but the electoral body is powerless to prevent it. Commissioner Ramon Felipe told newsmen during the Kapihan sa Manila [Manila Coffeeship] Hotel breakfast forum if fraud is to be committed, the presence of foreign journalists in the polling places will not really deter it as anomalies will not be committed there.

"Fraud will be committed after the voting, when the election returns are brought to the municipal or city registrar. Switching of election returns can be done while they are in transit," Felipe said. He added another chance of switching returns would be on the way to the office of the board of election canvassers. He also said the only way it can be prevented is for watchers and the citizenry to be vigilant.

Commissioner Jaime Opinion, reacting to the question on rumors of mock ambush on UNIDO presidential bet Corazon Aquino disclosed by President Marcos, said rumor mongering is prohibited by a presidential decree, but it is not within the jurisdiction of the Comelec. "We are limited to election offenses," Opinion said adding the affected party can file charges in the proper courts.

As to black propaganda being waged allegedly by the government offices especially the National Media Production Center against UNIDO candidates, Felipe said NMPC personnel involved can be punished, but the usual judicial procedures have to be followed. Opinion, however, said on their own they cannot file charges of black propaganda against anybody as it would be "partisan."

Namfrel official Christian Monsod likened frauds that would be committed in the polling booths to a "retail" business while the switching of ballot boxes is like "wholesale business." Monsod warned against the danger of fraud during the canvassing of votes.

Felipe recalled that in the 1984 Batasang Pambansa elections, snatching of ballot boxes by men in helicopters were reported. He also said transparent ballot boxes which are said to comprise 70 percent of ballot boxes are actually useless against frauds.

Opinion also clarified that Namfrel's accreditation as Comelec's citizens' arm does not include undertaking of an Operation Quick Count [OQC]. He also elaborated on the same accreditation given to the National Press Club and the three government-controlled newspapers. "The BULLETIN TODAY, DAILY EXPRESS, and TIMES JOURNAL will only assist the Comelec in the OQC. The results they will publish will come from us," Opinion said.

Opinion's clarification on the role of the three newspapers in the counting of official election results was in response to fears raised that being government controlled, said newspapers could be used to project a Marcos win, although not necessarily true, in order to condition the mind of the public to what the administration wants.

Opinion stressed only official members of the Citizens Election Committee will be allowed inside the polling places. Representatives of the three accredited newspapers can enter the polling rooms, but not foreign journalists.

Felipe and Opinion also promised Narzaina Lim of the Cory Aquino for President Movement to act immediately on her request that Comelec bypass the Movie and Television Review and Classification Board and allow the showing of UNIDO's TV ads.

Court Upholds Photo Proviso

HK281523 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 28 Jan 86 pp 1, 12

[By Rey G. Panaligan]

[Text] The Supreme Court ordered the Commission on Elections (Comelec) yesterday to give new voter-registrants until Feb. 5 to submit the four photographs required by the Omnibus Election Code. In issuing the order, the Supreme Court dismissed the petition filed by the United Nationalist Democratic Organization (Unido) which questioned the constitutionality of the photograph requirement.

Ten justices, led by Chief Justice Ramon C. Aquino, voted to dismiss the Unido petition for lack of merit. Two justices, Claudio Teehankee and Lino Patajo (former Comelec commissioner), dissented from the majority opinion.

The majority opinion took note of the comment filed by Solicitor General Estelito P. Mendoza who said that the "photo requirement is a police measure taken by the Batasang Pambansa to forestall the proliferation of 'flying voters' and to insure the integrity of the list of voters." It also took cognizance of the Unido's admission in the petition that "The photograph requirement is laudable and is a deterrent to election fraud."

The dissenting opinion, on the other hand, stated that the photograph requirement "is an unreasonable and onerous requirement for the exercise of the right to vote in the Feb. 7 elections."

Justice Teehankee said that "To enforce the photograph requirement against the new voters, who have no means to comply with it, either for lack of adequate photographic facilities in their areas or lack of the financial means to comply, is a denial of substantive due process and equal protection of the laws." The fundamental infirmity in the new voters' photograph requirement, according to Teehankee, "is that the law that requires it has not even been published and therefore this new requirement cannot be deemed effective."

Teehankee suggested that the Comelec should recognize new voters who registered last December and to set another day of registration, possibly Feb. 5, for the registration of those who failed to enlist themselves without the submission of the required photographs.

Justice Patajo said, "The requirement would actually result in the failure of many otherwise qualified voters to register in the province, more especially in the municipalities located in the hinterlands or isolated islands where facilities for taking photographs are not available."

Both Teehankee and Patajo said that the photograph requirement, if implemented in the coming elections, not in the Feb. 7 "snap polls," should be at the expense of the government.

Justice Efren I. Plana, in his separate opinion, said that "It is within the power of the Comelec to grant new registrants a grace period up to any day before election day for the submission of their photographs."

New voters and those who transferred residences were registered by the Comelec last December. The poll body froze action on applications for registration of those who failed to submit their photographs.

MARCOS GIVES TAX RELIEF TO RICE, CORN TRADERS

HK230847 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 22 Jan 86 p 11

[Text] The President last week signed two letters of instructions [LOI] providing tax reliefs to rice and corn traders.

One of the LOI further extended the period during which the payment of the increase in taxes on gross sales of rice and corn will be suspended, while the other restored grain businessmen's privilege to use the government's harbor storage facilities for free.

The Philippine Ports Authority (PPA), through LOI No. 1507, was ordered by the President to grant rice and corn traders an additional two calendar days for the free storage of their grains shipments. The order in effect restored these businessmen's privileges of free storage in the country's national ports, government piers, wharves or other customs premises which was cancelled by the PPA last March 1985.

LOI No. 1506, on the other hand, extended the period of suspension of payment of the increase in taxes on gross sales of rice and corn. The National International Revenue Code of 1977 increased the fixed taxes paid by rice and corn wholesalers and retailers by almost 100 percent. The implementation of the increase however was suspended by the President in 1978 through LOI No. 664. Because of the low profitability of grains traders, the President issued subsequent orders -- LOI Nos. 874, 1141 and 1369 -- suspending the implementation of the increase in gross sales taxes of rice and corn for three consecutive two-year periods. The latest LOI extended the suspension for another two years beginning Jan. this year.

The issuance of both decrees were requested by the Confederation of Rice and Corn Millers Association, Inc. (Confed) and was endorsed by Agriculture and Food Minister Salvador H. Escudero III.

Increases Tobacco Price

HK210518 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 20 Jan 86 p 1

[Excerpt] President Marcos has increased by P1 the price per kilo of Grade A Virginia tobacco and by 50 centavos the prices for all other tobacco grades.

The President also ordered a liberalization in the computation of terminal, sick, and vacation leave credits of public school teachers as reward for their "long and faithful years of service."

The new tobacco prices were announced yesterday by Justice Federico B. Moreno, chairman of the Philippine Virginia Tobacco Administration (PVTA).

In another development, Batasang Pambansa Secretary-General and PVTA director Antonio M de Guzman said yesterday that the La Union Virginia Tobacco Farmers Cooperative composed of about 15,000 farmers in La Union, have expressed support for the reelection bid of President Marcos. De Guzman said the La Union farmers have sent him a manifesto through Apolinario Bassesteros, president of the tobacco cooperative, in which they stated their support for Mr Marcos.

AQUINO FARM WORKERS EXPRESS SUPPORT FOR MARCOS

HK270939 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 25 Jan 86 pp 1, 16

[Excerpt] The 11 barangay captains and leaders of the labor union at Hacienda Luisita, the sugar plantation owned by Mrs Corazon Aquino in San Miguel, Tarlac, promulgated yesterday a manifesto calling on "all Filipinos who stand for freedom and against oppression" to support the Marcos-Tolentino team.

In their declaration written in Pilipino which they presented to Labor Minister Blas F. Ople, KBL campaign manager for Luzon, the barangay captains and labor leaders said Mrs Aquino could have been their benefactor, as one of the owners, but that she became instead "an oppressor by benign neglect."

We have been denied our clear contractual right to be awarded the tiny plots on which our humble homes stand," the manifesto said, adding: "There were attempts to drive us out of our homes in the past, but thank God, we stood by our rights and resisted eviction."

The barangay and labor leaders expressed their gratitude to President Marcos for having ordered the installation of electric services in all the 11 barangays comprising Hacienda Luisita and for pledging the use of state power to compel the hacienda owners to grant the small homelots promised under a contract with the government when they got a loan from the Government Service Insurance System (GSIS). They said the President was bringing them "not only the light from electric power but also the light of social justice long denied us."

The manifesto added: "We also know that President Marcos is the most maligned head of state in our history. But no one else dared to cut the centuries-old bondage of the tenant farmer to the soil. He has issued over 500,000 certificates of land transfer to our fellow tenants in rice and corn. Never has there been greater love -- sincere love by deed -- for the humble man of the soil."

WOMEN PORTEST MARCOS 'SEXISM' AT MANILA HOTEL

HK270949 Hong Kong AFP in English 0929 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Manila, Jan 27 (AFP) -- A group of ladies barged into an election press conference here today and asked why President Ferdinand Marcos held Filipino women in such low esteem.

The women, numbering about a dozen, gatecrashed the regular Monday breakfast press conference at the five-star Manila Hotel's Cafe Roma hosted by a group of publishers and editors.

They hoisted placards which read "No to sexism and dictatorship", "Stand up like a woman", "Stop sexist electioneering" and "President Marcos says I shall return women to the bedroom."

They disrupted the press conference and grabbed a microphone, while Labor Minister Blas Ople was debating the February 7 presidential election with opposition leaders Ernesto Maceda, Rene Espina and Rene Saguisag.

Asked how the ruling KBL party and the opposition responded to the president's statement that "women should confine their preachings to the bedroom," the replies varied.

Mr. Ople cleared his throat twice before saying what the president really meant was that he was nostalgic for Maria Clara. The latter is a fictional Filipina known for her obedience and subservience to the menfolk.

The opposition leaders replied the fact that Corazon Aquino was the opposition's presidential candidate against Mr. Marcos in the election showed the opposition's esteem for Filipino women.

KALAW: LAUREL HAVING 'FREE RIDE' ON AQUINO TICKET

HK270833 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 25 Jan 86 pp 1, 7

[By Catalino Makabenta]

[Excerpts] Liberal Party vice presidential candidate Eva Estrada Kalaw said yesterday Salvador H. Laurel, her Unido rival for the No 2 post, has been getting a "free ride" on the Cory Aquino for President bandwagon, causing friction and squabbles on campaign funding between the Laurel and Aquino camps.

One such squabble took place during a recent top-level meeting between officers of the Unido and the Cory Aquino for President Movement, according to Mrs. Kalaw, who is waging an uphill battle against Laurel and KBL vice presidential candidate Arturo M. Tolentino. "You must contribute. We can't carry the entire campaign on our backs," Mrs. Kalaw quoted Paul Aquino as telling Laurel during the confrontation on the subject of Laurel's contribution to what was supposed to be a common campaign chest. Paul is the youngest brother of Mrs. Aquino's late husband, Benigno S. Aquino Jr.

As this developed, Laurel exposed before a joint meeting of Makati and Pasay City Rotarians at the Manila Peninsula Hotel what he called a "sinister KBL plan to frustrate the people's will on Feb. 7." Laurel said the plan consists of two formulas, the first of which is designed "to maximize frauds" in five regions -- Ilocos, Cagayan Valley, eastern Visayas, central Visayas and central Mindanao -- to offset an expected opposition landslide in central Luzon, southern Tagalog, Metro Manila, Bicol and western Visayas.

"They (the KBL) intend to make the elections look free and honest by buying opposition leaders and voters to keep them from casting their ballots for the opposition candidates. They have P5 billion and another P5 billion held in reserve to buy voters at the rate of P50 to P100 depending on the stature of the voter," Laurel said. By way of insurance against the possibility that voters might take the money and still troop to the polling booths. The KBL has adopted Formula No 2 which calls for the wholesale bribery of election board members, including the election inspectors of the Unido, Laurel added.

He said each board member and election inspector will be bought at P10,000 so that they will sign blank election return forms one week ahead of Election Day. "This is possible. It won't be easy for the Unido inspector, election board chairman, and poll clerk to resist P 10,000 when they're only paid P100 per day," Laurel said.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Aquino, in a separate forum, pledged to rechannel "excessive funds" allotted for certain ministries to her program to upgrade the country's educational system, including the public and private schools. On the issue of tuition increases, she said she could conduct democratic consultations with parents, students, educators and other parties concerned to thresh out the conflicting positions and the issue.

Discusses Power Sharing

HK280447 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Liberal Party vice presidential candidate Eva Estrada Kalaw was indicated that she will run a government with President Marcos, but she stressed she will oppose any policy she believes will be against the people's welfare. The LP vice presidential standard-bearer made the statement even as she emphasized that she is running with opposition presidential candidate Corazon Aquino. Kalaw said she is prepared to share her political experience with her on the event of a joint victory.

MNLF WILL CONTINUE TO FIGHT WINNER OF ELECTION

HK280240 Hong Kong AFP in English 0227 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Marawi, Philippines, Jan 28 (AFP) -- There is no possible agreement between the separatist Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) and whoever wins a February 7 Philippine presidential election, an MNLF commander said here.

The Moro people would "gain nothing" by a victory for opposition candidate Corazon Aquino, and the MNLF was determined not to give up its armed struggle for independence, the chairman of the MNLF Revolutionary Command in Lanao del Norte, the centre of a Moslem insurgency, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE. Bangsamoro revolutionaries tend to expect that they could achieve what they wanted through negotiations, the commander, who identified himself only as Solipario, said in this southern Philippines town, some 780 kilometres (480 miles) southeast of Manila.

The MNLF has been waging a guerrilla war against government troops for the secession of the Moslem minority in Mindanao and other southern islands since 1971. The campaign has claimed at least 60,000 lives according to government estimates.

"We only differ in strategies, and although some segments believe they could achieve autonomy if Cory Aquino and (vice-presidential candidate Salvador) Doy Laurel win, our position is that the ultimate means is still through armed struggle." The election would only result in a "slackening of our people's willingness to go on with the struggle," as the other Moslem brothers had decided that an Aquino victory "would result in the granting of autonomy for the Moslems," he added.

Internal rivalries have split the rebellion into three. One faction is under Hashim Salamat and the other is led by Dimas Pundato, both of which have abandoned the MNLF's secession bid in favour of Moslem autonomy within the Philippine Republic.

Mr. Solipario's group, headed by Nur Misuari, claims to have the support of at least 80 percent of the estimated 10,000-strong MNLF armed forces. Mr. Solipario confirmed that a meeting had taken place earlier this month in Madrid between Mrs. Aquino's brother-in-law Agapito Aquino and the MNLF chief, but said if any agreement was reached for Moslem autonomy "we are not privy to it." "Whatever was discussed, Butz (Agapito Aquino) will not significantly deviate from the declared position of Cory Aquino regarding autonomy compatible to the territorial integrity of the Philippines."

Mr. Misuari said after the meeting that he had reached a "preliminary understanding" to end the insurgency in Mindanao and recognise Bangsamoro independence should the opposition win the election.

President Ferdinand Marcos said the understanding was to grant independent in exchange for votes, and condemned it as "treason," a "sellout" and "dismemberment of the Philippine Republic."

Mr Aquino denied having signed the pact, while Mrs Aquino has said that she would "respect and substantiate" Moslem autonomy in the south, but only "to the extent compatible with the territorial integrity of the republic."

"The MNLF fully adheres to its irrevocable and irreversible position and bid for self-determination and total independence," an MNLF statement said.

Mr Solipario said that the official MNLF position was non-participation in the February 7 election, but "no revolutionary organisation would allow significant political exercises to happen in its midst without giving itself an important role to play." Asked what "important role" the MNLF was playing in the election, he declined to comment, saying "the information is classified."

Mr Pundato's MNLF Reformist Group and Mr Salamat's Moro Islamic Liberation Front are fighting for an autonomous government in predominantly Moslem areas covered by a 1976 ceasefire pact in Tripoli between the MNLF and the Philippine Government. Mr Solipario said that the MNLF had officially abandoned its pursuit of the implementation of the Tripoli Agreement. "People should not expect the MNLF to give up its position that only through armed struggle can the Moslems achieve self-determination and independence," he added.

BAYAN INTENSIFIES POLL BOYCOTT CAMPAIGN

HK290309 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 14 Jan 86 pp 1, 2

[By correspondent Joey Salgado]

[Text] The poll boycott drive shifts to high gear this week as the Bagong Alyansang Makabayan [Bayan -- New People's Alliance] announced plans for an intensive education campaign at the grassroots level aimed at exposing the "farcial" nature of the Feb 7 special election.

Bayan also said it is all set field teams to monitor cases of election fraud and terrorism on Feb 7. The monitoring teams, to be composed of staffers from human rights organizations affiliated with Bayan, will act as independent watchdog bodies in Metro Manila.

In other regions, however, loose alliances already exist between boycott advocates and poll participation proponents to monitor fraud cases on election day. Bayan sources identified these regions as Central Luzon, Cebu and Davao.

The intensive Bayan drive will also focus on "sectoral and territorial issues" like the Bataan nuclear plant and the recent rash of strike-related violence, which has already claimed four lives.

The Kilusang Mayo Uno [KMU -- 1 May Movement] and the Kilusang Magbubukid as Philipinas [peasants' movement] are poised to launch their own campaigns to press for several demands which, they said, have been largely ignored because of the election fever. The KMU has announced plans for a general walkout in Metro Manila on Thursday over the recent attacks at the Cosmos Bottling Co. and Fortune Tobacco Corp. strikes and the killing of four sugar workers in Kabankalan, Negros.

About 100,000 workers from 100 companies are expected to participate in the one-day walkout.

Bayan said local chapters will hold regular discussion meetings, symposia, and mass assemblies to convince the electorate on the merits of boycotting the Feb. 7 election. Rallies and demonstrations are also in the offing, a Bayan official said.

PKP PRESS STATEMENT URGES POLL PARTICIPATION

HK241444 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 24 Jan 86 p 27

[Text] The Partido Komunista ng Pilipinas (PKP) has urged participation in the Feb. 7 election "to expose imperialist deception." In a press statement, PKP general secretary Felicisimo C. Macapagal, said the election is "essentially a contest between ...prospective caretakers of American interest in the country." But the PKP did not call for a boycott because "vital lessons" can be learned from the Feb. 7 experience.

ANTIBASE GROUP DEMANDS 7TH FLEET PULLOUT

OW250009 Tokyo KYODO inEnglish 0002 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Manila, Jan. 24 KYODO -- An anti-military base group called Friday for U.S. Seventh Fleet ships to leave the Philippines immediately. The anti-bases coalition, formed chiefly by academics, students and labor groups, issued a statement saying the presence of U.S. warships "brings all too close the specter of American intervention" in the February 7 presidential election.

The Seventh Fleet flagship Blue Ridge, aircraft carrier Midway, escort battleships and submarines are now docked at Subic Bay in Olongapo, some 50 kilometers northwest of Manila.

The anti-bases coalition also called for the immediate and unconditional removal of all American bases in the country. Subic and Clark Air Force Base are the two largest American military facilities outside the United States.

DEMONSTRATION STAGED AGAINST NUCLEAR POWER PLANT

HK270749 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 25 Jan 86 p 10

[Text] Balanga, Bataan --Some 10,000 anti-nuclear elements staged here yesterday a demonstration in an attempt to stop the impending operations of the controversial \$2.2-billion nuclear power plant in Morong, this province. The protest action was sponsored by the Bagong Alyansang Makabayan, the National Organization Against the Nuclear Power Plant, and the coalition of 59 anti-nuclear organizations from all over the country.

The protesters described the plant as a technological monster. They say that the core loading of the plant is scheduled to be done on May 15 and the plant's commercial operation is scheduled to start in June. The rallyists said that Brig. Gen. (ret.) Antonio Abaya of the National Power Corp., owner of the plant, met with the plant's engineers and contractors last November and told them to rush the repair of the 28 toppled transmission towers in Bataan.

According to them, the government purchased last May a two-year supply of uranium which is now stored in the plant. This indicates that the government is bent on operating the plant despite strong objection by many sectors.

The rally was held at the public plaza. The protesters came from Olongapo City, Zambales, Angeles City, Pampanga, Nueva Ecija, Bulacan, Metro Manila, and Bataan.

The National Power Corp. (NPC) reiterated yesterday that the abandonment of the Philippine Nuclear Power Plant (PNPP) is, at this stage, uneconomical and will not serve the interest of the Filipino people. In a press statement, the NPC said the plant is now 99.9 percent complete and the abandonment of the project will only "worsen the economic crisis."

"Without the revenue the plant is supposed to generate, the country will be hard pressed to pay the loans that financed the project," the NPC said. The projected total cost of the PNPP is \$1.9538 billion. The single most expensive item in the project amounting to over 33 percent of the total cost is financing charges.

BURMA: PRESIDENT U SAN YU RETURNS TO RANGOON

BK210735 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0630 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Text] U San Yu, vice chairman of the Burma Socialist Program Party, and president and chairman of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, with his wife, Daw Than Shein, returned to Rangoon via Britain at 0900 today after medical treatment in Houston, Texas. U San Yu was received at Rangcon airport by Party Chairman U Ne Win and members of party Central Executive Committee, and their wives; chairmen of the Party Inspection Committee and the Party Discipline Committee and their wives; State Council members and their wives; the prime minister and chairmen of the central organs of power and their wives; ministers and their wives; deputy ministers; Constante Ma Cruz, dean of the diplomatic corps in Burma and Philippine ambassador; Nicholas M. Fenn, British ambassador to Burma; Masao Tsukamoto, Japanese ambassador to Burma; Daniel A. O'Donohue, U.S. ambassador to Burma; and military and civilian officials.

FIJI GOVERNMENT CRITICIZED OVER U.S. SUBMARINE VISIT

HK230232 Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 6 Jan 86 p 7

[Text] Suva, Jan 4 -- The U.S. nuclear-powered submarine USS Portsmouth sailed into Suva Harbour yesterday to be greeted by a lone protest launch. But ashore there was unprecedented criticism of Fiji Government secrecy over the visit, blamed for preventing more effective protest action. News of the submarine's pending arrival was released by the United States Embassy on Friday afternoon. A Sunday SUN editorial said the delay in releasing information about the submarine's arrival "prevented any collective protest from antinuclear groups because it prevented them having time to get the permit to gather and protest." The paper said the lack of information surrounding the arrival of the submarine "smacks of conspiracy of silence." A small group of protesters managed to hire a launch and sail out with their placards to USS Portsmouth, anchored out in Suva harbour. They were led by the Fiji antinuclear group and included delegates to the international conference on conflict resolution and peace studies which ends today at the University of the South Pacific in Suva.

VANUATU PRIME MINISTER ON DOMESTIC, FOREIGN POLICY

PM241453 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 10 Jan 86 p 6

[Interview with Vanuatu Prime Minister Walter Lini by Francisco Cusi in Vila; date not given]

[Text] Question: What has changed in Vanuatu since independence?

Answer: Many things have changed. There have been changes in people's attitudes. Now people enjoy their dignity and aim to participate fully at all levels in Vanuatu's development as a nation. There have been changes within the government, which has succeeded in establishing local government councils. There have also been changes in education: We are now able to send many students to university in Papua New Guinea and Fiji and other establishments in New Zealand, Australia, and Europe. This was impossible in 1980. In this field more has been done in 5 years than was done in 70 years.

Question: What are Vanuatu's three chief problems:

Answer: The first is how to be more self-sufficient and to increase our population; the second is how to provide ourselves with qualified, experienced people to head government departments; and the third is that some countries will not leave us alone. Some countries have a paternalistic attitude.

Question: Which countries specifically? Australia, the former colonial powers?

Answer: Yes, Australia, New Zealand, France, the UK.... We believe that they should not regard us in that way. We believe that we should sometimes disagree, whereas they hope that we will always agree with them. I cannot be more specific. Some countries have the means to dominate, while we small countries have no choice but to ponder how to continue being independent at all costs.

Question: You recently said that Melanesian democracy is opposed to Western democracy. What do you understand by Melanesian democracy?

Answer: Melanesian democracy consists of deciding basically by consensus after a lengthy discussion, in the knowledge that the decision is accepted not only by the majority but by the whole of society. Our conception of democracy is that a decision must be adopted not solely on the basis of a political stance but with a knowledge of every individual and group within society and the various islands. We believe that Western democracy is based on the existence of a large number of people within society. A Western politician will make a decision on the basis of an assumption of what others believe and want. Western democracy is based on a few representatives. We believe that we must continue to encourage Melanesian democracy and the family unity of every people in order to work through those structures so as to discover the viewpoints and wishes of everyone, not just of elected individuals.

Question: A few months ago you refused to sign the treaty for the denuclearization of the South Pacific signed by the South Pacific Forum. Why?

Answer: We did not sign it because the treaty should embrace the whole of the Pacific, not just the South Pacific. The treaty is not comprehensive. Some of our governments are not in earnest in this regard. We have declared Vanuatu a nuclear-free country. Other countries have not done so. We are therefore on a different level. They are trying to use us but they are not really in earnest or honest. If we were to sign the treaty it would have no impact on the region. We believe that all the region's countries should first declare themselves nuclear-free zones, then we would have a whole nuclear-free region. That way the superpowers would take it more seriously.

Question: Are you going to grant Soviet fishing ships access to Vanuatu's waters and ports?

Answer: At the moment we are seriously considering the offer made by the Soviet Union to all the countries of the South Pacific Forum. The proposal is for fishing inside our 200 mile economic zone and permission for fishing ships to use the ports for water and fuel supplies.

Question: At the same time you have just received two U.S. diplomats. Are you not flirting with both superpowers at the same time?

Answer: The U.S. representatives came because the United States believes that over the past 30-40 years it has done virtually nothing in the South Pacific. What it did during World War II is proving ineffectual. Perhaps a greater dialogue with the governments of the region will permit a greater understanding. Our position is to leave the Soviets and Americans until last in the establishment of diplomatic relations. We are a nonaligned country. If we establish relations with the USSR we will also do so with the United States, and vice versa. I believe that whereas the Soviets accept this stance, the Americans do not. Washington believes that it must enjoy preference since Vanuatu is an English-speaking country and because our colonial history is connected with U.S., not Soviet allies.

Question: Are you not afraid of the United States' accusing you of being a Communist?

Answer: It does not frighten me at all. Our people know what we are, and this is more important than the U.S. viewpoint but on our people's votes. Furthermore, communism is an alien concept in Vanuatu. They use the word "communism" to frighten people.

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